

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

The picture in the next column is the winner of the last weekly Five Dollar Prize in the Summer Photograph Competition, as has already been announced in last week's issue. It is however also the winner of the Special Annual Prize for the best picture of the year. We congratulate Mr. Tranter, and are sending him, in addition to his cash prize, an autographed copy of "Joy's" "Camera Conversations".

The selection of the best Honorable Mention picture of the year was much more difficult, not only because there are five times as many Honorable Mention pictures, but also because no one picture seemed to have so definite a lead. We have finally decided upon a graceful study—done with a very moderate-priced camera—by B. G. Till of 519 Markham Street, Toronto, which will be reproduced in an early issue. Mr. Till also gets a copy of "Joy's" book.

The first of our special Winter Competitions will close at noon on December 12. SATURDAY NIGHT will present a prize of Ten Dollars, and "Joy" will present a copy of his book, for the photograph most suitable for use on the Front Page of our issue of December 19 as a tribute to the Spirit of Christmas. The Competition is open to everybody. Photographs will not be returned. SATURDAY NIGHT will pay One Dollar for each photograph used other than the prize winner.



WATERTON LAKE IN SEPTEMBER. Last weekly prize-winner and grand annual prize-winner in Summer Photograph Competition, by Gordon M. Tranter, 3048 First St. West, Calgary. Rolleiflex, Zeiss Tessar lens, medium yellow filter, fine grain Pan Selo.

WE THINK with Professor Wrong in last week's SATURDAY NIGHT that this country should get around to calling itself "The Kingdom of Canada". Apart from all other considerations it makes a lovely sound and speaks of grand and romantic things such as are hardly suggested by the more prosaic titles of "Dominion" and "Commonwealth". We are sure it would impress the neighbors. There is, however, a more cogent reason. We are a kingdom. The Statute of Westminster says so. And we should acknowledge the fact if only to remove unsavory doubts from the simple foreign mind to which "Dominion of Canada" still suggests the colonial status we have so ardently overthrown.

But if Canada is to begin calling itself the Kingdom of Canada it must certainly have the game as well as the name. This applies equally well to the other Dominions—beg pardon, Kingdoms. In theory King Edward is the King of Canada, as he is of Australia and New Zealand and South Africa. But in actual practice he is almost wholly the King of Great Britain. For that country so brazenly monopolizes His Majesty's time that the rest of us must be content with an infrequent radio message and a vague promise that he'll dash over to see us in 1938.

The remedy for this palpably unfair situation is the appointment of a Governor-General or Viceroy for Great Britain. All the other kingdoms considerably have the one or the other, which relieves the King of the necessity of simultaneously performing such purely local chores as presiding at dinners of the Association of Canadian Bookmen and patting the heads of Australian Boy Scouts. But is the tight little island so considerate? On the contrary. It keeps His Majesty so busy opening cattle fairs and Parliament—domestic matters that any well-regulated viceroy could toss off between breakfast and lunch—that he has no opportunity to get around to his other kingdoms. And we think the King likes to get around. He gave sufficient evidence of that when he was Prince of Wales, and his expressed enjoyment of far places was, we believe, quite unfeigned.

If this equal status business means anything at all, it means that we share and share alike. And that includes the person of His Majesty. With a viceroy functioning in the home kingdom the King could easily spend a month or two in the remaining kingdoms and we would all be the better for it. And as a last suggestion, to remove all further doubts from domestic and foreign minds as to the new state of affairs, we think that the area surrounding Buckingham Palace should be roped off from the rest of London and given an independent status under the cognomen of "Windsor City". Visiting loyal subjects from the other kingdoms could then mooch around their common Royal property without stumbling over Mr. Stanley Baldwin or Mr. Horre-Belisha.

THE NEED OF GOOD READING

THE reading of good standard literature, by the largest possible number of those who are today or will be tomorrow the citizens and therefore the rulers of this country, is more needed and more to be desired today than it has ever been before. It is the only possible corrective against two of the greatest evils of the age—the evil of vulgarity of expression, and the even greater evil of vulgarity of thought. The civilized countries of today have taught the whole of their populations to read, but only an insignificant fraction of them to read well; and at the moment the peril to the state, and to the world, from the ill reading of a great proportion of the new readers is the greatest peril that we have to face.

It is the greatest of errors to suppose that there is nothing at stake in this matter except good taste and aesthetic pleasure. Good taste is a powerful factor for good government, and aesthetic pleasure is a notable aid to the procurement of a contented,

just and liberal population. If the German people of today knew their Goethe and their Schiller, they could not possibly have made the mistake of thinking that the Gospel of Germany is to be found in the pages of "Mein Kampf". If the English-speaking races continue—but they are not continuing—to know their Shakespeare and their Milton and their King James Bible, they will not make the equally serious mistake of finding a gospel in "Das Kapital" or any other utterance which lacks the distinctive and utterly unmistakable stamp of literary genius. It is not hard to recognize the voices of those to whom God has given the right to be heard by their fellow-beings; but you will never recognize them if the only voices to which you have listened are those of "Snappy Stories" and the tabloid newspapers.

MINORITIES AND GOVERNMENT

IT IS perfectly conceivable that under the ordinary parliamentary system as practised in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, three-fifths of the entire electorate might elect five-fifths of the elected body. All that is necessary is that the dissident two-fifths should be so evenly distributed among the constituencies as not to reach the proportion of 51 per cent. in any constituency. By the same token, it is perfectly possible for two-fifths of the electorate to elect five-fifths of the elected if there are three parties in the contest and the other two parties are fairly evenly distributed in such a way that neither of them can beat the two-fifths party in any one constituency.

This condition is not only possible, but it is being brought nearer as the result of current changes both in the electorate and in the machinery for influencing it. There used to be large geographical areas in any democratic country which were less susceptible than the rest of the country—sometimes altogether unsuceptible—to the influences which from time to time produce large movements of voters from one party to another. There are still such areas, but they

are becoming notably more susceptible to the general influences. Quebec can no longer be implicitly relied upon for Liberal votes; the Solid South could easily, with a weak Democratic leader, be induced to give some support to Republicanism. The forces that are bringing about this change, and obliterating the once permanent political distinctions between one constituency and another, are in part the increasing social and economic likeness between different areas, and in part (probably a much larger part) the increasing effectiveness all over the country of national instrumentalities for the creation of opinion, in the shape of the radio and the nation-wide periodical. The radio is probably the most important factor of the lot. It tends to concentrate the interest of the political struggle upon the personalities of national leaders; and the national leader who has a vote-winning personality will usually find it equally effective in Manitoba and Nova Scotia, in Wisconsin and Missouri.

A great body of American opinion, constituting about 40 per cent. of the whole electorate, will be heavily under-represented at Washington during the next few years as a result of the operations of this tendency; and under-representation may easily, if things get worse, proceed as far as complete non-representation. We have had in Canada some extreme examples in the last few years. True friends of democracy would do well to concern themselves with the study of means to prevent any such disproportion in representation. It is possible that the utility of the territorial division as a basis for electoral representation may be near its end; the grouping of electors by occupation or by economic interest or on some other basis may now be a better means towards accurate representation of electoral opinion in the elected body. Or it may be that some form of proportional representation or transferable vote may be the best way of dealing with the problem. So long as these various devices seemed likely to work towards improving the representation of third,

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WALTER LIPPMAN says there was nothing left about the Presidential election. We don't know. Landon was left and so were Father Coughlin and Al Smith.

But even the Republicans have to admit that it was a Farley fought fight.

We will not agree that prosperity is really back until we find that shop clerks have stopped thanking the customers.

France now wants to do something for the Spanish loyalists and has put it up to Great Britain. By the time these two powers decide to take action the whole business will have simplified itself down to the simple matter of sending a wreath.

Speaking of unpleasant radio sounds, there seems to be little reason for trying to eliminate static when nothing is being done about applause.

But radio has just made its greatest step forward since the introduction of short wave reception. Father Coughlin has announced the discontinuance of his broadcasts.

Germany is now clamping down on its humorists. It knows there would be no greater threat to the Nazi régime than a laughist movement.

An analysis of the Literary Digest poll shows that telephone subscribers and motor car owners generally favored Landon. Suggested slogan for a revived Republican Party: a telephone in every home and a motor car in every garage.

Of course, the intentions of the fascists are perfectly harmless. They would never raise a hand against anyone.

The world is certainly divided against itself. Communists versus fascists, inflationists versus deflationists, atheists versus Christians, those who have read "Gone With the Wind" versus those who haven't.

A definition of loyalty: looking at the new car models and then saying that the old car still looks pretty good to you.

Esther says she thinks there is nothing so intellectually stimulating as not going to see a movie.

DEAR OLD LIBERTY

BY A LIBERTARIAN

Some of our readers will become very indignant about this article by the time they have finished the third paragraph. The only request we would make of them is that they read it all the way through and consider its total message very carefully.

THERE has been a fascist revolution in Montreal. Liberty has been toppled from her pedestal and trampled in the mud, while a licentious mob, inflamed with fascist propaganda, has held the city in terrorized subjection, and even assaulted one brave academic martyr, who ventured to face them, near the corner of St. Catherine and Peel. It seems a queer place for a martyr. It will be an awkward spot for a suitable monument.

All of this I gather from reading various utterances of defenders of liberty in Montreal. I happened to be in Montreal on the night in question, and all that I saw was two hundred young men who might be University of Montreal students, or might be hoodlums, marching up and down the main streets in a very orderly way and singing. The revolution was very mild—not even a trolley pole pulled off. I have seen a far worse revolution on Halloween Night on University Avenue in Toronto.

THERE is no doubt that it is a serious thing when a perfectly proper meeting is called off by a timorous police chief because of the threat of violence.

The Montreal police force—husky lads accustomed to dispersing communistic parades—could have insured law and order in Montreal on that particular night, even without the assistance of the militia. The case was, however, complicated by the fact that the majority of the people of Montreal belong to a most respectable religious organization, which believes that it has a right to express opinions about social and economic philosophies. Of course, that sort of thing is quite unknown among Protestant religious bodies. Their clergy never express opinions about social and economic philosophies. They never indulge in disseminating Marxian class hatred. They never give way to the impulse to try to make their people stampede for or against any particular theory of social justice. Oh, no!

As the Church of the majority in Montreal believes, in all honesty, that it has a right to advise its faithful not to listen to a man who wishes to address them as a priest of that Church, I have considerable sympathy for the faithful in refusing to listen to Father Lais. I have no sympathy with the Principal of McGill in his argument that the McGill students, a few of whom did listen, are nobler characters than the University of Montreal students who did not listen. I believe that liberty involves many responsibilities, but not the responsibility of listening to people with whom you do not agree.

THE really interesting part of all this, however, is the source of all the clamor about our endangered liberties. Some months ago a friend of mine, calling himself "Non-Fascist", forecast in these columns that the socialists in Canada would accomplish what they had accomplished everywhere else, and bring about a fascist reaction. The socialists in Montreal now seem to see the truth of this, for all the appeals to the sacred name of liberty and the sacred cause of democracy are being issued by socialists.

The socialist mentality is a queer one. Preaching, as it does, the total abolition of liberty, and the substitution for it of slavery to the state, socialism is the very antithesis of liberty. Fascism is not more extreme in this regard. Fascism is, as has been pointed out on several occasions, merely socialism made effective. Messrs. Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin, Dujon, Mosley and company are all socialists who have become tired of trying to accomplish socialism by appealing to reason, and who now prefer to try violence. That is a logical change. Socialism, being illogical and unreasonable, can never be brought about by appeals to reason. Force is the only hope—as Marx so clearly pointed out.

WHAT is the matter with the pinks at present is that they find themselves lagging behind the procession. They are unwilling to accept the logic of their situation, and to accept the Marxian methods in order to accomplish the Marxian aims. Messrs. Mussolini et al are far better Marxians than all the pinks.

How absurd the whole situation is can be measured by the recent remarks of one pink professor, who is now pointing to the new Russian constitution as an evidence of the success of socialism. As he puts it, the Soviet system has so improved the education of the Russian people that it has prepared them for democracy. A year or two ago he would not have talked this way. This doctrine merely asserts that Sovietism is a passing phase which, he now thanks Heaven, is bringing the unhappy Russian to the condition of liberty enjoyed by the happy Canadian. A year or two ago he was busily engaged in asserting that Sovietism was the sort of thing which the happy Russians could teach the unhappy Canadians. At that time he probably had some vague hope that socialist regimentation and dictatorship might be

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GERMANY'S ECONOMIC PLIGHT AFFECTS HER POLICY

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

This article gives an incisive survey of Germany's food supply, and of the degree to which the country can be made self-sufficient; of the tragic muddle of her trade, and of her remaining financial resources. It is the sort of information you should have if you would weigh the war danger in Europe.

I DIDN'T want to write another article on Germany. I have just come back from Sweden, and can hardly wait to tell the good news of a land where people live together in what is probably the most advanced state of freedom, social organization, high living standards, and general culture to be found in the world today.

But it is Germany which rules the international scene, and not Sweden, unfortunately. Germany and the possibility of war. It cannot be entirely chance that we associate the two ideas thus. The present war fear started with the coming of Hitlerism in Germany, and it will not end until Hitlerism goes. This article purposes to give as exact a picture as it is possible to obtain of the economic situation of the country. It hopes to help in giving an idea of what Hitler Germany is likely to do, or more especially, of what she *can* do.

SHORTAGES of food in Germany, of butter and eggs and pork, have occasionally made news during the past year or so. What are the full facts of the food situation? Briefly these: Germany cannot feed herself; she has a poor soil which, with intensified cultivation, fertilization, benefit of science, and all the pressure of the war years can still only be made to produce 70 per cent. of the country's food and fodder. The rest must be imported.

The Nazis took over a rather good food supply. In its last 8 years the Republic had succeeded in increasing the wheat acreage by 43 per cent., the total grain acreage by 3 per cent., cattle by 10 per cent., hogs 41 per cent. and poultry 31 per cent. In the Year 1 of National Socialism there was a record harvest; the following three have ranged from very bad in 1934 and 1935 to middling this year. Large quantities of human and animal food should have been brought in, but the Nazis have skimped on them, spending their money on other things. *Food imports last year were one billion marks less than in the "worst" depression year, 1932, and only a third of the 1929 figure.*

Instead, starting in 1934, the authorities have slaughtered one million more than the normal number of cattle annually. At first this extra beef was canned, but that is long since used up. Now there is no need to can any, for the animals, being ill-fed, yield 10 per cent. less meat than formerly (official statistics). The meat consumption of the country is (again according to official statistics) down to 6 1/4 lbs. per capita per month. This is a 35 per cent. drop since 1934, and is only barely double the consumption in the worst year Germany ever knew, 1918. The cattle stock, however, is probably not depleted by more than 20 per cent. yet, which *cannot* be serious if there were any chance to let it catch up. One thing is that very few calves have been slaughtered this year, for real has almost disappeared from the market.

A SHORTAGE of beef and veal could be borne with, if there were plenty of pork (pork forms 70 per cent. of the German meat diet), but this, too, has been short all year. It is difficult to get at the truth here; the government says that the swine stock stands at an all-time high, but this is belied by the figures for the nation's meat consumption, and by the short fodder imports of the past 3 years. There may might even get along without meat for a while, if it had plenty of eggs and cheese. But eggs are scarce, because more poultry has been eaten, and there is less cheese, because there is less milk, because there are fewer cows, and these are poorer fed. There isn't even the possibility of filling out the swine's diet with fish, because it is up around 100 per cent. in price.

The grain position is scarcely more encouraging. All of the grain reserves, even the so-called "iron" or army reserve, were exhausted by harvest time this year. All the more amazing, in this light, are the statistics recently released which show that 5 per cent. of the grain acreage has been taken out of cultivation in the past three years. This can only be the expropriated farm land about which one hears so much grumbling in Germany, taken for manoeuvre grounds, for flying fields, or for the great, broad military highways.

Herr Durr, the Nourishment Minister (he is more commonly called the Under-nourishment Minister) admits that the country faces a 20 per cent. food deficit, that all "superior" foods will be more or less short this winter, and that he can only guarantee a "workaday" diet of bread and potatoes, milk and sugar. In support of the quantities of these available, he states that 10 per cent. more bread and 2 per cent. more sugar were eaten in August than a year ago.

TO MAKE up the food deficit existing today, to bring supplies up even to the level of the "worst" year, 1932, would require at least 1 1/2 billion marks' worth of imports at once, and thereafter 1 billion a year more than the present purchaser. To do this it would not be sufficient to cut off all war material imports (640 millions in 1934); it would mean almost cutting in half all the imports of industrial raw materials. That would bring on the collapse of the industrial machine, and wide-spread unemployment.

This will not be done, so food will remain short. Must not rationing cards soon be issued, then, to insure the even distribution of such food as there is? That is a step which considerations of prestige make it very hard for the government to take; it would have a very bad psychological effect, and give a strong impulse to grumblers and opponents. So it contents itself with controlling the food supplies right up to, but not including, the consumer.

The farmer must deliver his grain, stock, eggs, and other produce against an official receipt form, which he keeps for control; he dare not sell his best friend in town a dozen eggs on the side. On the next step up, abattoirs, vegetable and fruit canneries, and food factories of all kinds have their fixed quotas of production which they may not exceed.

The farmer may grumble, but at least his prices are better, and he and his family will always have enough to eat. It is the city worker who feels

the pinch of the food shortage. For three years now prices have crept like a slowly rising flood up around his rigidly restricted budget. All the official warnings and prosecutions cannot keep retailers from raising the price of food they find harder and harder to get, or from selling it at bootleg prices out the back door to those who can pay. It is that, or go under.

So potatoes now cost 75 per cent. more than in 1932, beef is up 100 per cent. for the cheap cuts and 35 per cent. on the better ones, pork 50 per cent. and 25 per cent., eggs 50 per cent., margarine as much as 350 per cent., butter 40 per cent., wheat flour 16 per cent. and so on. In contrast to these sky-rocketing prices scarce a single German worker (excepting always the 4 million restored to work, and skilled workers in the metal trades) is earning a nickel more than he did in 1932. Indeed with the sharing around of work and the short time in some industries, many are earning less.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* (controlled by I. G. Farben, the Dye Trust) stated this year that 90 per cent. of all German workers now earned on an average only 25 marks (\$10) a week. Meanwhile the buying power of these miserable wages has dropped 35 to 40 per cent. Goebbels' *Angriff*, in an accession of the Olympic spirit, opened a readers' discussion column this summer. Only complaints about the impossibility of existing on the low wages poured in. The column was stopped in a week.

Then why do the workers not rebel, finally, at their sacrifices? First, because they are Germans; and secondly because the régime has actually made work and has besides considerable political success to show. It is on this that its support among the people depends. Always their sacrifice is "for Germany".

IT SHOULD be borne in mind that National Socialism is a political doctrine, not an economic one. That is the only way to understand Hitler's new Four-Year "Plan", a move which cuts square across the line of the country's development over the past seventy years. Only a fast-growing export trade made possible the doubling of Germany's population in that time. Without a large export trade there are 15,000,000 too many Germans. That is the cold truth.

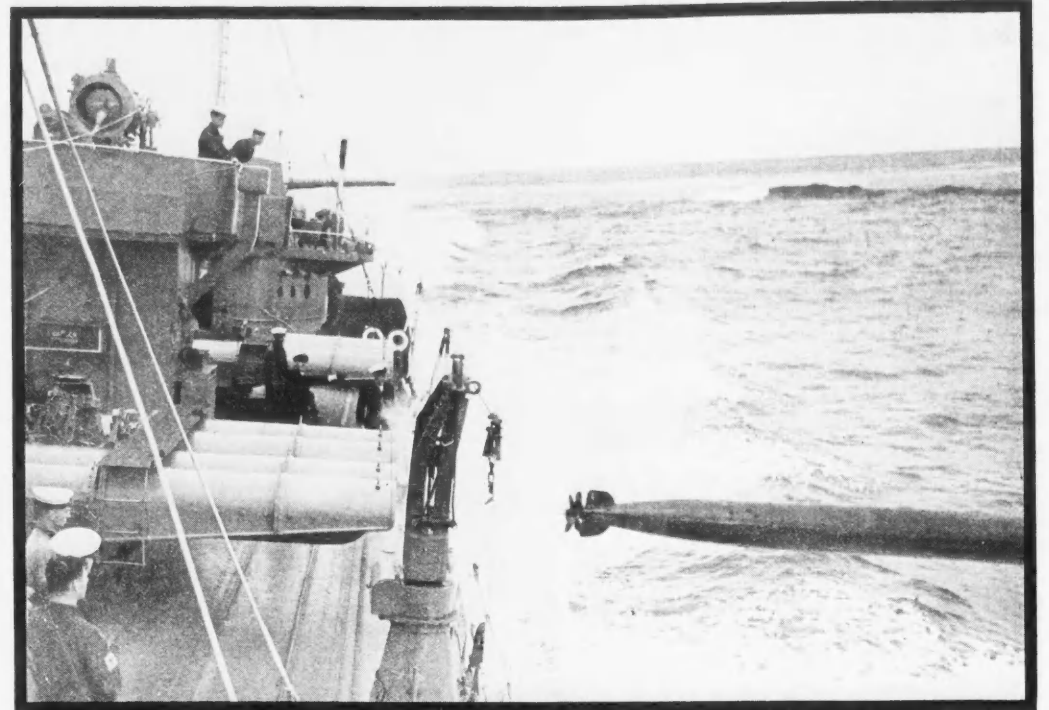
But Hitler was never much interested in economics. He has set certain political objectives for the nation, his *Deutsche Volk*, and he will bend the economic life of the country into any shape whatsoever to achieve them. He now proposes to let trade go, to make the country independent of the world in raw materials.

How far is this possible? Here is the calculation of Haniel, shrewd observer of German economy, in the Paris weekly *Nouvelles*: according to the figures for the first half of this year, Germany's imports consisted of 40 per cent. foodstuffs, 22 per cent. textiles and leather, 13 per cent. metals, 17 per cent. oil, wood, rubber and other raw materials, and the remaining 8 per cent. of manufactured goods. How much can be eliminated here?

Not the food; Hitler said that was to be increased. Textiles then? For two years already every effort has been made to produce satisfactory substitutes for cotton, wool and silk from wood fibre; especially from German beech, an inferior wood (Canadian pine is the best for this). So jute bags now have 25 per cent. paper yarn mixed in them, uniforms 30 per cent. *Wollstern*, and cotton underwear and sheeting 18 per cent. *Zellulolle*. Rayon has been adapted to nearly every garment of women's clothing, mixed in men's suiting, and even in carpets.

To make all these wood fibre substitutes German forests are already being felled at a rate 50 per cent. above that of sound replacement (says "Engineering" of London), and still provide only 70 per cent. of the country's needs. Nevertheless, if all considerations of quality and cost and destruction of the forests were to be abandoned, certainly the use of these substitutes could be extended some distance yet, and the import of textiles reduced.

NEXT come the metals. Germany is poorly endowed here, particularly since the loss of Lorraine and Upper Silesia. She has a lot of poor to medium iron ore, two-thirds of her zinc, a quarter of her lead; all the rest she must import. Although she has, with heavy subsidies, increased the production of her domestic iron ore over four times since 1932, it still fills only a quarter of her needs; she might push this proportion up to 40 per cent.



AUTUMN MANOEUVRES OF BRITISH HOME FLEET. A torpedo leaving the tube from a destroyer off Dornock Firth, Scotland.

Copper and tin are already replaced by aluminum (made from Yugo-Slavian bauxite) wherever possible. It looks as though, all in all, little further saving could be made in the metal group.

In oil, the country produced in 1935 from domestic wells and from coal process 970,000 tons, or one-quarter of her needs. But in the important department of motor fuel she is fast forging ahead to full self-sufficiency; 46 per cent. of the total was made at home last year, and this figure promises to be doubled by mid-1937. Only 10 per cent. of her entire oil requirements would be met even then, but she could probably get by if she had to.

Substitute rubber is also much talked about. Numbers of the Army's trucks already run on *Buna*, an excellent substitute made by the I. G. Farben (the Dye Trust). If the huge plant capital could be found, *Buna* could in a few years almost supplant natural rubber in Germany. But it costs six times the present world price of rubber. It is the same with all these substitutes. Artificial rubber is to cost the German people 220 millions a year more, artificial gasoline 500 millions more, domestic beet sugar 550 millions more, and so on with wood fibre substitutes, domestic iron ore, and all the rest. Besides this annual burden there is the immense capital required for plant.

SCHACHT knows all this, and his paper gave the "Plan" a very skeptical reception. It pointed out that the skilled labor (skilled labor is actually scarce in Germany) and raw materials necessary to carry it out, as well as the large capital, would only be available after re-armament was finished.

Autarky, or self-sufficiency, can only have one use for Germany: that of fitting her for war. It is a political objective, which the economist can only view as madness.

Germany's trade has been brought to the pass it is in today not by Boycott, but (1) because of her policy of self-sufficiency, with high protection for agriculture and uneconomic development of substitutes, which has raised the costs of the German manufacturer; (2) because she used all her available financial resources in the scramble for armament, and didn't pay even her commercial debts; and (3) because she failed to align the mark while she still could.

THE handsome export surplus (3 billions in 1931, a billion in 1932, 2 3/4 billion in 1933), an extremely useful thing for a debtor nation, has been tossed away. Complications with her creditors soon arose. They set up "clearing" systems to get their money out of German exports to their countries. So Schacht resorted to primitive barter deals to outwit them. But it has been an expensive affair, because

a man who has to barter, and quickly, usually has to take a poorer deal than he would like. Germany's cheapest market for cotton, for example has always been the United States; now she buys it dearer in Brazil, for locomotives. Similarly with wool; she has had to leave Australia and pay dearer, in German manufactures, to South Africa. The full effect of this wasteful and opportunistic policy is seen in trade figures which show that in June 1936 Germany gave just twice the tonnage of goods for the same value as in 1933.

Goodwill and conventional trading ethics have been abandoned stage by stage in this rake's progress. Among Germany's best customers are Holland, Switzerland and France, the former gold bloc (Customers Nos. 1, 4 and 5). With these she still has a favorable balance of 1 1/2 billion annually. All are willing to take even more, and in the past year have complained repeatedly that they could not get all the German shoes, clothing and margarine they wanted. Germany won't sell them! Why? Because in all these countries she has debts, both long-term loans and simple debts for goods received but unpaid for (Canada has had experience of the latter). France now takes the proceeds of German exports to her and apportions them as follows: 16 per cent. to French holders of Dawes and Young bonds, 59 per cent. to settle ordinary commercial debts, and 25 per cent. left over to be applied on German purchases in France. So any further shoes, clothing or margarine sent, while they might "improve" her trade balance and make more work at home, would only go mainly towards paying debts (something in which Germany seems supremely uninterested), and she would not so much as recover the most of the raw materials used.

TO THE Balkan countries, however, Dr. Schacht offers to settle accounts. Now the good *Doktor* is a very political economist. He offers armaments! Thus Germany at one stroke renews her credit in a place where she will need it again (foodstuffs, oil, bauxite), and becomes armaments maker to a whole region over which she seeks political domination.

I think in general a false impression has been given of the extension of German trade in the Balkans. All seven countries from Austria down to Turkey together only take one-tenth of Germany's exports, and their increased purchases last year only amounted to less than 2 per cent. of Germany's total exports. Still Schacht has a strong lever here, as he is quite willing to buy more if he do.

Germany's big customers lie along her Western Front: Holland, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland and France. Right here is almost 40 per cent. of her export trade, and the most favorable portion at that. With all of these countries except Italy trade is declining, and much faster than the increase in the Balkans. It tends to even out, as German trade dots everywhere under the "buy only where we sell" plan, usually at a lower level.

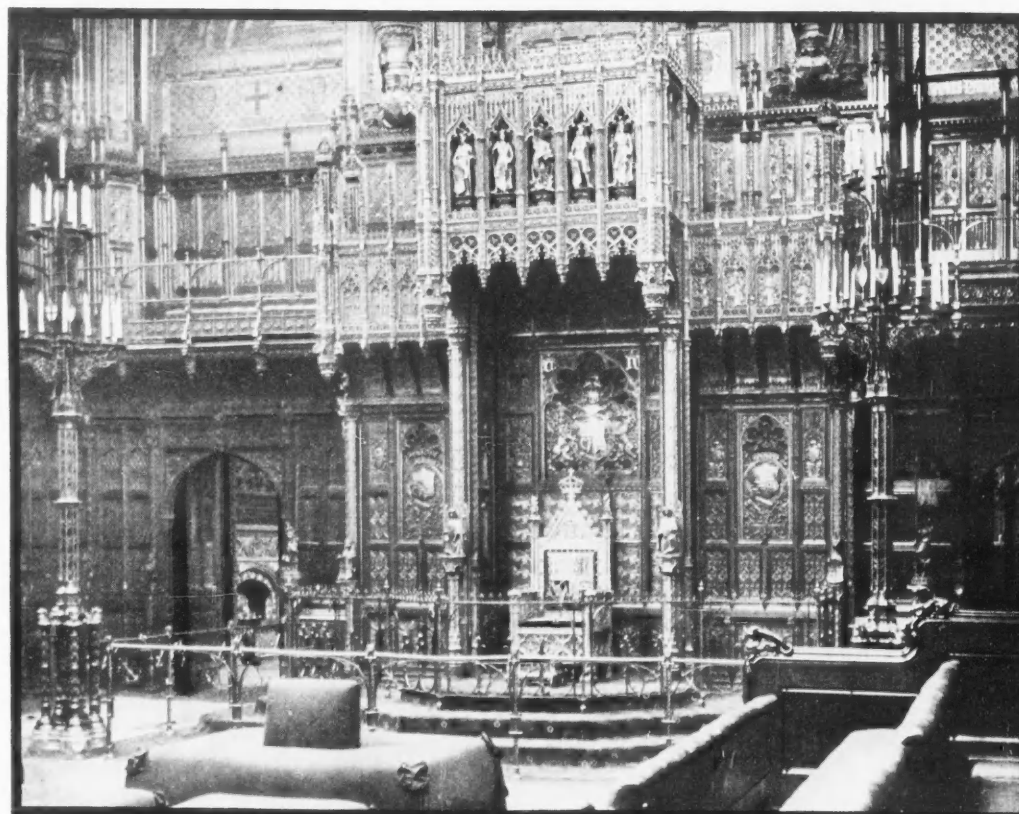
Taken on the long or short view the outlook is not bright. Germany's chief markets have always been in continental Europe, and her chief export articles steel, machinery, chemicals and textiles, or just the very things which every continental nation is striving might and main to make for itself. By her war-alarmist tactics Germany only accelerates this tendency.

But perhaps Germany could recapture trade if she devaluated? Let us examine this possibility—but first, a look at her financial position.

WHERE has the magician of the mark found all money for Germany's recovery and re-armament? Not by printing money, or by inflation in the ordinary sense, but by stepping in and laying claim to every bit of credit to be secured up in the country. Some 14 billions worth of 3-months bills of credit, renewable and supposed to be repaid in 3 to 5 years, have been issued since 1932; the banks are full of them and industrialists, contractors and private business hold the rest. Long-term loans totalling 3,700 millions have been pressed on banks, savings institutions, insurance companies, and the like. In addition industry has been forced to spend 5 billions out of its surplus earnings on strategic industrialization (estimates from London *Economist*).

Money has been raised from every conceivable source. The hundreds of millions of Russian gold in payment of old debts, the tens of millions from the sale of the government's shares in the Steel Trust, the 7 billions saved off the dole and gained from increased tax receipts, the cash and estates confiscated from Jews, the country's billion mark gold reserve, the Trade Union funds, an undetermined part of the 350 millions begged annually for the Winter Relief.

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THE KING'S THRONE NOW STANDS ALONE. Peers attending the opening of Parliament noted the altered appearance caused by the removal of the Queen's throne. The King's throne now stands alone under the gorgeous gilt canopy. The woolsack on which the Lord Chancellor sits is seen in the foreground.

THE FRONT PAGE

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fourth and fifth parties in the legislative body we were unable ourselves to take much interest in them; for a Government is necessarily a unit, and an Opposition, which should be an available alternative to the Government, should also be a unit, and we have never been able to see much use in cluttering up a legislature with representatives of groups which were neither a true Government nor a true Opposition. But the disappearance from the legislative body of any adequate representation of even the largest party opposed to the Government is the negation of parliamentary rule, and any system which makes for that disappearance is in need of revision. It would be far better for the United States if the 40 per cent. of the nation which voted Republican had at least a 35 per cent. share in the representation.

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LITTLE THEATRE'S TASK

IN OUR discussion last week of the type of play with which the Little Theatre is now chiefly concerned, we omitted reference to one task of great value which that Theatre can still perform in provincial communities. That task is the supplementing of the work of the Big Theatre, by the presentation of the more notable plays of domestic and foreign origin which have failed to reach such provincial communities while they were still sufficiently novel to engage the interest of the Big Theatre. A striking example of this type of service is the introduction to Toronto, at the hands of Hart House Theatre, of the epoch-making composition by the brothers Kapek which is best known by the title of "The Insect Play," but is here announced as "This Mad World." It is surprising, and not particularly creditable, that

The news summary, "History of Canada, November 2-9", will be found in the Second Section, on pages 14 and 15.

this profound criticism of modern civilization, which was produced in London as long ago as 1923, should not be seen in Toronto until more than thirteen years later. Montreal witnessed it nearly ten years ago, in a production by McGill University students.

This play is one of the great satires of our generation, and it is difficult to find a parallel to its biting criticism of human folly without going back to Swift. It is by no means a mere piece of pacifist propaganda, although its subject is the suffering and waste of war. It was originally produced in London by Sir Nigel Playfair, and was revived a few months ago by Nancy Pryce, in a performance which has received the unstinted commendation of all the liberal intellectual elements in England. It is of course banned in all the reactionary countries of Europe, as being destructive of the "will to war" which their governments regard as the highest element in national character. Considerable horror was expressed in some circles in Montreal that the McGill students were allowed to perform it; but that was before the depression, and there has been considerable change in the attitude of even very conservative persons since then. The piece would probably not be acceptable at the Université de Montréal even today.

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THE LATE DR. OSKAR KLOTZ

TO THE oft repeated complaint that Canada spends large sums of money and much intellectual effort in training Canadians for highly specialized vocations, only to have them take their qualifications and devote them to the service of other communities, there is no better rebuttal—perhaps no other possible one—than the careers of the hundreds of Canadians of the highest eminence who have done nothing of the kind. The late Dr. Oskar Klotz, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at the University of Toronto, whose death occurred on November 3, was a notable case in point. A thorough Canadian, and the son of an eminent Canadian scientist, he pursued his training in Canada until he was twenty-five years of age. Medical science, however, is a highly international matter; and it was greatly to the benefit of his own reputation and of the Canadian institutions which he subsequently served that a good deal of the time from then until he was forty-five was spent in Germany, the United States and Brazil. For the last thirteen years of his life he was a resident of Canada, and the holder of several of the most responsible positions in the medical profession of this country, though he still absented himself for several months in each year for the excellent reason that the special subject of his research was that of tropical diseases. It should perhaps be remarked that the importance of the fight against these diseases is by no means confined to tropical countries.

That Dr. Klotz was cut off in his fifty-ninth year, at a time when another five or ten years of the most valuable work of his career might well have been expected of him, is one of the tragedies of fate. His death was not, as the sensational press has suggested, the direct result of the risks incurred in his scientific researches, for it was caused by myelogenous leukemia, a blood disease, the inevitable end of which he foresaw and faced with quiet heroism for several years. A great gathering of friends, associates and students assembled in Osler Hall to do honor to a man who gave a life-time of work, not for fame or honor or wealth, but for the sheer joy of scientific achievement, and who greatly enlarged both the effectiveness and the repute of Canadian medical science.

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TWO VIEWS OF COMMUNISM

THERE were two utterances on the subject of Communism delivered on Monday night in Canada, both of them by leaders in the political life of the country. One of them was by the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister of Canada, the other by Col. George A. Drew, Conservative organizer for Ontario. We do not think there can be much doubt as to which of them was the more helpful.

Col. Drew, as reported by the Toronto paper most favorable to his party, first expressed himself as a firm believer in complete freedom of political expression, and then said that "Communists in Canada have become a public nuisance and should be exterminated and driven out of the country."

Mr. King reminded his hearers that "What is un-

fortunate is that much that is sincere and important in attempting to alleviate the conditions of the working classes is labelled Communism. What is unfortunate is that much that is sincere and important in attempting to maintain law and order is labelled Fascism."

Col. Drew no doubt knows precisely what he means by Communism and also precisely what he means by extermination. But a great many people will apply their own interpretative methods to these words, and will think, perhaps wrongly, that Col. Drew is in favor of methods of terrorism and violence against persons whose only crime against the state is that of being poor and sympathizing with the present *de jure* government of Spain. The indiscriminate use of terms of this kind, without clear definition, is extremely dangerous to the peace of the country. It is only a short step from the careless assumption that certain harmless citizens are Communists and should be "exterminated", to the further assumption that any person, any newspaper and any political party which seeks to defend them must also be Communist; and by the time that assumption has been widely made you have a country all prepared for a cleavage resembling that which is at present current in Spain. There was a strong disposition on the part of some of the Conservative leaders, especially in Ontario, to employ this method in the last Dominion election, but to his everlasting credit Mr. Bennett refused to have anything to do with it, with the result that the project was abandoned.

Oddly enough, Col. Drew in the same speech expressed the view that there was not the slightest danger of Canada ever being swept by Communist ideas. Why, in that case, it should be necessary to exterminate the Communists it is a little difficult to understand. So long as the great majority of the Canadian people remain devoted to democracy it should not be necessary for them to exterminate anybody. But as soon as any substantial portion of them begin to think that the extermination of somebody is more important than the maintenance of democratic principles we are in danger of seeing the country divided into factions of mutual exterminators, between which the great middle class of moderate people, who are able to take Mr. King's view, will find themselves helpless and imperilled.

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OUTMODED CELEBRATIONS

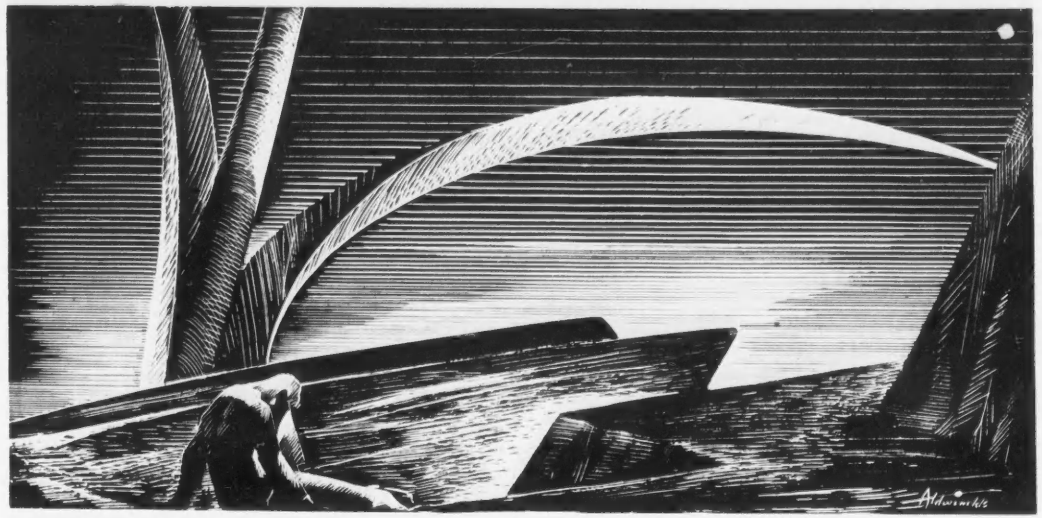
THERE occurred on Hallowe'en, in a rural district north of Toronto, an unimportant if mildly regrettable episode in the course of which a few youths in their teens were incarcerated for an hour or so in the village lock-up by a much badgered half-time constable, the only official representative of law and order in the community. The Toronto press made great play with this incident, appealing to the humanitarian instincts of its readers; and Premier Hepburn, whose humanitarian instincts are stronger than his passion for municipal self-government, instructed the municipality to deprive the half-time constable of whatever star, baton or other emblem of authority he may bear as a preserver of the peace. The municipality declined to do so, and at the moment that is all that there is to record.

All that is to say, except a very interesting subsequent outburst of expressions of extreme disgust with the hoodlumism which for many years has characterized the celebration of Hallowe'en in parts of rural Ontario and probably of other Provinces. The amount of personal suffering, nervous strain, and damage to property which has been inflicted upon thousands of unfortunate and helpless people by the license for general misbehavior which is granted on this occasion in the name of old tradition and "the spirit of good clean fun" is utterly incalculable. The whole business belongs to a vastly more primitive state of society than that in which rural Canada finds itself in 1936. Behavior which had no serious possibilities of danger in it when communities were small and isolated and everybody knew everybody else can become quite intolerable when the motor car and good roads have enabled the celebrators to range far beyond the area in which they are known; while the breakdown of parental authority has added immensely to the scope and riotousness of the disorder.

A strong and concerted effort for the suppression of all the disorderly aspects of this celebration has long been overdue, and the provincial authorities, instead of opposing it, should lend all possible assistance to see that it is successful.



HEAVEN'S PEAK. Honorable Mention Photograph, by Lucy Bawden, Edithbridge, Alta. The cloud-topped peak is in Logan Pass, Glacier National Park. Kodak 1A. 1/25 sec. at F22, Verichrome.



"THIS MAD WORLD." The above is a reproduction of the original design by Eric Aldwinkle for the stage setting of the Hart House Theatre production of November 16-21, "This Mad World", written by the brothers Kapek, is perhaps more widely known as "The Insect Play". The Hart House presentation is directed by Nancy Pyper.

DEAR OLD LIBERTY

(Continued from Page One)

accomplished in Canada. Now he has none, and is facing the stark fact that the class hatred which he has assisted in cultivating in this country will end in fascism—a condition in which pink professors will be thought little of, and in which violent people with guns will install the dictatorship which the pinks advocated.

LIBERTY and free speech are quite important things. I should be quite willing to make some sacrifices for them. When Father Luis wanted to make his speech in Montreal, I disagreeing very violently with his philosophy, would have been quite willing to be sworn in as a special policeman, and risk my grey hairs in preventing any number of young students from interfering with him. In that case, however, I should have wanted those who were helping me to be ordinary policemen, common private soldiers in the militia, shopkeepers, motormen, barbers, and other people like myself, who really believe in liberty and free speech. I honestly believe that I should refuse to be one of a line of special constables in such a case should I find a pink professor on each side. I am a little fussy about my company in such matters.

There is such a thing in this world as consistency. There is such a thing as a doctrine of a free society. Those who believe in it would be wise at the present moment to be gathering their cohorts and preparing

to defend their faith. Nothing will be more tragic than if they permit themselves to be led up the garden path by those who do not believe in a free society—except occasionally and when it suits them.

THE fascist revolution in Montreal was a very bad thing. The authorities should have gone to any length—except that of serious bloodshed, which was never in question—to see that Father Luis held his meeting, and also to see that orderly demonstrations of those who did not agree with him were equally protected. That is a simple fact, and on its recognition depends the maintenance of our system of society. It is not necessary to the maintenance of our system of society that we should now listen to violent appeals on behalf of liberty on the part of those whose considered interference with liberty makes fascism almost inevitable.

Liberty is a function of public order, or order of liberty—the words are inseparable. Solvent public authorities, the protection of the rights of property, and the maintenance of law and order are all essential parts of liberty. The man who encourages spendthrift government, attacks on property rights, and the weakening of public authority in the suppression of crime and disorder is not a friend of liberty. When liberty perishes, and is succeeded by fascism, the spectacle of those who have done their best to destroy it appealing to its sacred name is too cynical for my stomach.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC PLIGHT

(Continued from Page Two)

and of the 900 millions collected annually from German workers as dues in the Labor Front—all have disappeared into the armaments pot, into Army, Navy, Goering's vast, expensive Air Force, fortifications, strategic industrialization and the great, broad military highways. The latter alone, magnificent in conception, are estimated to require 3½ billions for the 7,000 kilometers planned. On the few hundred kilometers finished to date, the estimated cost is being exceeded by two and a half times. The section Frankfurt-Darmstadt cost \$750,000 per mile! (A 24-foot concrete highway in Ontario would come around \$30,000 per mile.)

NO BUDGET has been published for this year, or for next, but Germans equipped to know estimated it for me at 12 billions, of which 5 billions is regular expenditure, 3 billions the "ordinary" military budget, and 4 billions for re-armament. The deficit is now around 5½ billions annually. The country's internal floating debt has been raised by the Nazis from under 8 billions to over 23 billions. How long can this merry dance go on? Are there any reserves left at all? Can a condition of inflation be said to already exist?

The condition existing at present is called "credit inflation"; as far as the actual currency goes, only some 10 per cent. more is in circulation today than a year ago. As for further reserves, tax revenue is reported still increasing by a billion a year; the corporation tax has been raised from 20 to 30 per cent. lately; all of the industrialists' surplus, or 1½ billions, can be taken for export subsidy this year instead of only half, as last year. About 1½ billions could still be squeezed from the savings institutions, but very, very little more can be had from the commercial banks. Some 25 per cent. of the assets of all Jewish firms have recently been made confiscate, immediately, in cash. It cannot go on long, however. Money, which had been abundant until April last, has become extremely short. Industry has almost ceased to accumulate liquid funds.

SOMETHING will have to be done soon. As the New York *Analyst* analyzes it: if they go ahead with the credit expansion, prices will rise further and cause more unrest among the people. If they stop, unemployment will be upon them. "We will dump our exports!" Herr Hess threatens; but they are doing that already. Why not devalue, then? What does "devaluation" mean, when 95 per cent. of their foreign trade is being transacted today in marks discounted from 20 to 80 per cent.? Probably Schacht has already gained all the advantage to be had from a devalued mark, both in foreign trade and tourist traffic.

Of "devaluation" for Germany, Sagittarius in the *New Statesman and Nation* well says:

"A state defaults on foreign debts,

It goes its happy way

And astronomical credits gets,

Because it does not mean to pay.

The solvent states, to ease the strain,

Devalue before a fall.

Till none at last on gold remain—

But states that have no gold at all."

What the mark needs is *re-valuation*. It needs a large foreign loan to support it while money drains out of the country to pay commercial debts abroad (no use undertaking the operation at all unless the exchange controls were thrown off, and trade

loosened up). Then, if she means peace, Germany's policy would be to stop her political alarmism, try to make some arrangement on her debts, try to get back some of her colonies, and push her export trade. It is the only way she will ever support her people on a decent standard.

But where would Schacht get such a loan today? His single serious hope for the past two years has been the Bank of England, and it is hardly likely that Neville Chamberlain would permit such a transaction when he is borrowing money himself to arm against Germany. So that even if it could be assumed that Hitler were looking for the peaceful way out, this is closed to him now. In empowering Goering to push on at full speed with "self-sufficiency" it looks as though he had finally and definitely chosen war. If he is to act, he must act soon, for economic retribution is not far behind him.

This is the danger period. To navigate it let Europe's statesmen (and especially Britain's) first clear their heads of all illusions as to what Germany under Hitlerism really means; then let them keep her isolated and hold on through the crises of the next year or two, and there is a fair chance that privation and disillusion in Germany may have disposed of Hitler.

Meantime let the three great democracies really set about improving trade among themselves, and in an ever-widening circle, and the world may be ready for them to make another try at fitting Germany—who is, in spite of everything we may think at times, a nation capable of making great contributions to civilization—in her place.

Impossible? But is it possible to contemplate the alternative?

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CANADA IS ON THE AIR

BY LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON

On Tuesday of last week Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, chairman of the new Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, delivered an inaugural address of great importance, which was probably heard by many of our readers since it was put on the air by the Corporation stations throughout Canada. The daily press, following its usual custom of paying little attention to matter which has been on the air, gave but a scanty report of it and did not, and at the request of a number of readers we are presenting herewith the full text of the address, which constitutes a very complete review of the situation and outlook of Canadian radio.

I AM speaking to you as chairman of a board of governors of a corporation of which you are, at once, the shareholders, the debenture holders and the patrons.

I refer, of course, to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which at midnight on Sunday last succeeded the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission in the control of national radio as a Canadian public service.

Of necessity I must speak to you somewhat informally and perhaps indefinitely, but before I attempt to explain the duties of the new board, or to outline briefly the hopes of your new trustees, I feel sure that every thoughtful listener in Canada would wish the incoming governors to express your thanks and their thanks to Hector Charlesworth, his associates and their staffs for their pioneer services in the development and progress of national broadcasting.

They drove their furrows in an unbroken field. They faced many difficulties and obstacles, national and international, constitutional and technical. Their work remains as a Canadian achievement and an encouragement to those who inherit the fruits of their labor.

YOUR new board consists of nine governors and directors. The corporation is to be the main independent of any government department. Its powers are wide and cover every phase of broadcasting, both public and private. The Dominion government shares or exercises, of course, some necessary control in matters affecting international agreements, commitments for the expenditure of money, the expropriation of property, the formal approval of laws, and the amendment of station licenses, wave-lengths, and so on. Within these limits the governors will be responsible for the determination and supervision of policy.

The details of administration and the turning of determined policy will be and have been entrusted to the general manager, and the assistant general manager, who, under the terms of the act, have been appointed by the Governor General in Council upon our unanimous recommendation. We believe that this nation has been fortunate in receiving into this intimate service of the people two Canadians of ability, integrity, training, achievement and international reputation. Gladstone Murray, of British Columbia, and Dr. Alexander Bell, of Quebec.

YOUR directors in accordance with the intention of the act and their own additional conception of their duties as public servants, a conception which we believe is also a reflection of the desire of our shareholders, have divided themselves into three committees, each of which will act as a unit, independent, non-personal and non-sectarian.

The regard, of course, will be paid in its full in what we believe to be the national interest to the maintenance of just and generous relations between the two mother tongues of Canada and to the peace and desires of the various communities which it is our honor to represent.

In our determination to be non-partisan, non-sectarian and truly representative of the Canadian people and our desire to be their only familiar and Canadian organization, we have decided that no more meetings than are absolutely essential will be held in Ottawa. As time passes and opportunities arise our meetings will be held in various places, in such places as Quebec, in the Maritime, and in all parts of Canada.

At these meetings, we will not only discuss and finally approve personal representations from those who desire to appear before us and are interested in the work in which we have dedicated our heads and hands and our hearts. To date, no formal official meeting of the board at which we have issued a number of necessary by-laws and considered some difficulties which are the result of the law and the desire of every citizen.

We have arranged, for some important matters, to which I will refer in a moment, and we have had a general discussion of ideas and ideas which are almost as numerous as apple blossoms in the Okanagan Valley or peach blossoms in the Okanagan. The main difficulties which face us are international, technical and, of course, financial.

THERE are in North America 96 radio channels. Of these, six are exclusively allotted to Canada and 28 are shared. Of the six exclusive channels which have been allotted to this Dominion, five are subject to serious interference from Mexican stations.

There are in the United States of America some 600 broadcasting stations, 69 of 5,000 watts or over and 32 of 50,000 watts or over. There are 74 stations in Canada, three are over 5,000 watts, the largest being in Winnipeg, which has 15,000 watts. Of these 74 stations, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation owns three and leases four. Technical difficulties, of course, are intimately con-



NOW IN COMMAND, Major W. E. Gladstone Murray, who has commenced his official activities as head of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

cerned with the facts that I have just cited and they are complicated by time and space—a space which is continental and time-schedules which are so far apart that the lady of the house in Halifax is often busy with her domestic tasks before the gentleman of the house in Vancouver has finally settled down for the night. The financial difficulties are the same as those which face most men and women in this Dominion.

WITH reference to the international situation it is hoped that some movement may be reached by agreement. With reference to the financial situation we shall survey all favorable possibilities for the acquisition of necessary capital assets and the legitimate increase of revenue.

At the present time the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation by agreement with the railway companies operates on a potential six-hour schedule. The question of modification of that schedule will receive our early attention. From the complexity of ideas and theories we place before us the following as the immediate goals of our hopes and intentions.

In general, we believe that the background of the legislation under which we operate and the foreground of our concentrated effort are and

WE REMEMBER

BY C. B. PYPER

RED in the eyes of the dawn, as the night stole away,
Chadwick's scarlet unbroken, greeting the day.

Out mid the holes and the wire, fearless and gay,
Do you remember?

Red on the edge of the trench, by the side of the road,
Driver's head that appeared from the shell-scattered sod.

Vision of beauty in death where the warriors' trail,
Do you remember?

Red mid the soil of the grain, in the regions of ease,
Back from the wrath of the line, where the fields and the trees.

Brought heart-stabbing memories fleet of home-overses,
Do you remember?

Poppies of Flanders that witnessed the sacrifice made,
Poppies that grew in the storm, glad, unafraid,

Poppies that rose from the soil where the fallen were laid,
Do you remember?

Should we the aggressive development in the paramount interest of the Canadian listener of a definite national public service. If I were to speak idealistically, I would say that it is the desire of all of us to annihilate time and space to make as many men and women in Canada as possible quietly happy and humbly proud through the agency of this great invention which must surely have been intended to enrich our lives by its contribution to the enjoyment of our leisure moments.

FIRST, in all, therefore, we set ourselves these immediate tasks—to afford as many citizens of Canada as possible (not overlooking those in lonely and distant places) the opportunity to listen. Our next task is to use every effort in our power to see that they can listen. If they so desire, to the most acceptable programs wherever they may be presently obtainable.

To that end, we believe that we shall receive the wholehearted co-operation of the newspapers and of the private stations of this Dominion. So far we have received and are grateful for many assurances of a friendly desire to co-operate. Having set before ourselves these two present tasks, we have instructed the manager and assistant manager to make two immediate surveys. There will be first, what for want of a better term, we may call a coverage survey. This will involve the consideration of the coverage of existing stations both public and private, all applications for increase in strength and changes in wave-lengths and the possibility of the erection of high-power stations

across Canada in order that our wish to maintain an efficient and widespread service may become a reality.

An immediate survey will also be made, marked we hope by immediate advances, directed towards a greater variety and improvement in both public and private programs. It is our desire to give the Canadian listeners what they want. Whatever they want and tastes must differ, we believe that they desire the best in music, in dance, in drama, in speech, in announcement.

WE WOULD be poor Canadians if we did not use every effort to train, to encourage, and to use the best native talent that is anywhere available. An effort will be made to see that, with that criterion ever before our eyes, the best Canadian, American and British programs can reach Canadian listeners through Canadian stations.

Immediately at the close of our next meeting it is our hope that the results of these surveys and the definite recommendations that arise therefrom may be put clearly before you.

Ladies and gentlemen, may I, before I conclude, crystallize some of the aspirations that are close to our hearts. There is no country in the world which offers to its citizens any more infinite variety of human type and human activity than Canada does. Our national tapestry is colored and strengthened by many threads. We are a deep-chested and a virile nation.

Whenever a Canadian radio speaks within the confines of this nation or in foreign places it is "Canada calling." I think we should all be anxious, for ourselves and for our children's sakes, that she calls with accents of which we shall not be ashamed. It is hoped that the radio in Canada will be a welcome guest at your family fireside and not a skeleton in your family cupboard. We shall try to be intolerant of nothing, but intolerance and to be shackled by nothing but decency and freedom. If the radio is in our national life it will have failed of its high purpose.

IF CANADIAN radio makes no lasting contribution to a better understanding between the so-called French-Canadian and the so-called English-Canadian, between the East and West, between the town and country, between those of us who are fortunate enough to enjoy the privilege of labor and those of our fellow citizens who through no fault of their own are denied the opportunity, then we shall have failed in our stewardship.

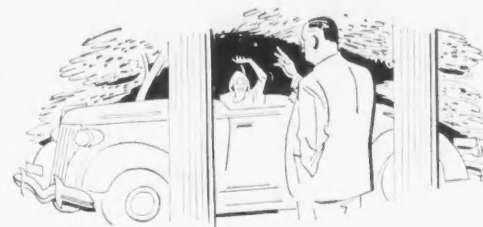
We hope that the Canadian who speaks French will be given an appropriate opportunity in his various distinct communities throughout Canada to listen to the language he loves and cherishes. We hope also that the Canadian who does not speak French will have many opportunities to understand and appreciate the color, the charm and the romance of French-Canadian history and society. We hope that men in lonely places will be able to tell us of their adventures, that the man in the ditch, the Western farmer on the prairie, the fisherman, the fur-trader, rich and poor, great and small, Canadian men and Canadian women will share with their fellow citizens the perennial marvel of the human interest of their struggles and their achievements.

One word of reassurance and my invasion of your time is ended. Please do not think, because some of the directors of this corporation are university professors and some are labelled high-brows, that you are going to be harangued over your radio as though you were children. The merry heart is the one that goes the furthest and the truest education can well come from delight in the wonders of the world around us.

We will never forget that Canada is a country of youth and as the author of that lovely Canadian book, "The Yellow Briar," says: "Proud fun-loving young hearts have it in their keeping." Mindful of these things we will do our best to justify the trust which has been placed upon us.

Steve—"I hear you're singing in the choir now."

Charles—"Yes. The other day I sang 'I May Not Pass This Way Again' to the satisfaction of the audience."—Hartford Courant.



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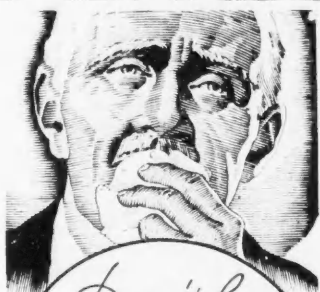
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BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor

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PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER

BY R. E. KNOWLES, JR.



C. GEORGE MCCULLAGH

WHEN C. George McCullagh, fledgeling governor of the University of Toronto, erstwhile mining broker, financial writer, subscription agent and carrier boy, became president of the *Toronto Globe* a few weeks ago, he declared he was doing it in the hope of becoming a "factor for good" in Canadian affairs. Mr. McCullagh and his partner, W. H. Wright (Wright-Hargreaves mine), were not. It was stated, buying a mere printing plant and newspaper office. They were buying "character and traditions."

To-day, it appears likely that Mr. McCullagh's new position may bring him something more than the satisfaction of being a "factor for good." It seems probable that what he and Mr. Wright bought will turn out to be rather more tangible than "character and traditions."

Because the *Globe* is making money. Mr. McCullagh told me so himself. Circulation is mounting at an average rate of 600 per day, he said, while daily advertising income is running anywhere from 30 to 50 percent higher than for the corresponding dates of last year. W. G. Jaffray, former president of the paper, recently stated emphatically that "there was no financial necessity for the sale." The *Globe*, one gathers from this remark, was not going into the red under its former owner. As the new owners are basking in the sun of higher circulation and greatly increased advertising sales, one further gathers that the *Globe* is now making real money—not small change.

ONE reason for this may lie in the fact that Mr. McCullagh possesses a unique combination of abilities. He has a flair for journalism, having proven himself an efficient working newspaperman. At the same time he has an uncommonly good business head, having amassed close to a million dollars when still well on the right side of middle-age. Seldom are these two attributes found in the one person. When they are, that person is the ideal one to be in charge of a great newspaper.

"At heart are you the newspaperman or the financier?" I asked him in his new office this week.

"The former, certainly," he replied. "It's my hope not to have to give much attention to business office details here. My job is to create a helpful voice in Canadian affairs. Money is secondary."

"Does being a 'helpful voice' necessarily and inevitably mean supporting the Liberal party?" I enquired.

"No," Mr. McCullagh answered decisively. "It does not. I'm a great admirer of Premier Hepburn's ability and his sincerity, but don't be surprised if you see editorials in the *Globe* criticizing him. And don't be surprised if you see articles commending Col. Dwyer or Mr. Rowe. I'm certainly not one of those who believe that they're all good Liberals and all bad Conservatives."

"Then you're going to run a *reign* independent Liberal paper?" I suggested.

"Yes, I believe in the principles of liberal democracy. So long as members of the Liberal party follow those principles, so long will they get my wholehearted support. But if they forsake them, then I'll give them an old-fashioned election battle. I mean to be a useful voice—not a catspaw."

ONE might describe Mr. McCullagh's personal appearance as that of the "Arrow-collar advertisement man" in the flesh. His features are pleasing and regularly formed. His hair is dark, crisp and a trifle curly. He is slightly above medium size, broad-shouldered and of an athletic build that prosperity and sedentary living have not transformed into the least suggestion of obesity.

Anyone who expects to find him the acme of the High-Powered Executive, breathing Efficiency and Dominance, will be disillusioned on meeting him. He is neither officious nor domineering. His gentility and lack of ar-

fection are disarming. Readily he smiles or jokes; shrewdly he dawns or consents to hell what does not meet with his approval.

But underneath this congenial exterior is an alert analytical mind—one that misses nothing, one that sizes up instantly and one that acts without hesitation. He is aggressive and likes a good scrap. He has a genius for making friends, and has them of every type and in every walk of life. Thus, a few days after he took charge at the *Globe*, he was on intimate terms with nearly everybody in the building.

He is neither erudite nor intellectual. His education did not take him through high school, and he lacks any patience for dogma or theory, holding all political issues in an utter contempt that indicates he has not even tried to understand them. His reading is mostly of light material. He likes best-sellers in fiction and depends on the *Reader's Digest* and the *Northern Miner* to keep him abreast of current events.

BUT he has an uncommonly sound judgment in practical affairs. He can decide quickly and nearly always correctly what is expedient and what is inexpedient, what matters and what does not matter. Thus, when he and Mr. Wright were negotiating the purchase of the *Globe*, they completed the deal without even asking to see the balance sheet for the past year. Mr. McCullagh knew that last year's balance sheet was inconsequential; next year's was the only one that interested him.

Publication of racing results and prices and the acceptance of tobacco and cigarette advertisements are the only major changes in the *Globe's* policy that have taken place under the new ownership. The practice of publishing a weekly religious article on the editorial page, all he continued, said the new president, and Bishop Ronson's services have been obtained for this. No variation of the *Globe's* bonedry stand is contemplated for the present at any rate. Mr. McCullagh declared, although personally he felt no intolerance towards discreet imbibers.

Communism will still be a bogey to the *Globe*, I gathered, because Mr. McCullagh is a staunch upholder of the capitalist system and shudders at any of the alternatives put forward by radicals and reformers. He feels that unless leaders of the two older political parties put an early end to their practice of mutual recrimination and mud-slinging, it may place in power the advocates of some dreadful -ism. For this reason, if for none other, Mr. McCullagh wants to purge Canadian political life of some of its bitterness.

AT PRESENT Mr. McCullagh is at his desk in the *Globe* for sixteen hours a day. He writes editorials himself and keeps in close touch with

every department of the paper. This has, of course, necessitated his complete retirement from the brokerage business with which he was formerly associated. And this was done at a considerable financial sacrifice to himself—even if the *Globe* is making money now.

I was interested to know why Mr. McCullagh had given up the highly lucrative business of a mining promoter for that of a newspaper president. I thought perhaps he had spent the years in the former business merely to amass enough money to launch himself properly in the latter. When I put these questions to him he answered:

"I'd made a lot of money in mining. Canada's mineral wealth is a marvelous heritage but it's a precarious form to have all your money in. I wanted something more secure for myself and my children. A good newspaper seemed to offer this. I was thinking the matter over when I dropped in to the *Globe* office to thank them for the complimentary remarks they had made about me on my appointment as a governor of the University of Toronto. The smell of printer's ink in my nostrils again got me. So I went ahead to see what sort of a deal I could make. You know the rest."

IT IS said of almost every man who attains eminence that he used to sell papers as a boy. This is true of Mr. McCullagh too, and the copies he sold were those of the journal he now heads. He was born at London, Ont., on March 16, 1905, attended public school there, and at the age of eleven used to get out of bed long before the dawn to deliver the papers on his route. At the age of 16 he had to leave high school in order to earn a living.

He had caught the glamor of newspaper work and wrote a note to A. Ross Malton, business manager of the *Globe*, asking for a job as a reporter. Mr. Malton could not do this for him but did send him a railway pass to Toronto and to the Canadian National Exhibition for Labor Day. Young McCullagh visited the exhibition and called on Mr. Malton when he was in Toronto. Mr. Malton told him he was sorry he could find no job for him as a reporter, but thought that an aggressive hustling youth like McCullagh should do well as a subscription agent. McCullagh accepted the offer.

It was tough competitive work, but in the first week George McCullagh led everybody else in the crew and qualified for the \$10 prize, to which the crew manager had added \$5 from his own pocket. McCullagh's work attracted the attention of Mr. Jaffray, and he was soon doing private assignments for the chief. One of these was going throughout Ontario selecting country correspondents for the *Globe*. Another was organizing the "Just Kids" campaign, a safety drive among school children. Three hundred thousand boys and girls throughout the province joined the movement, establishing a record not equalled by newspapers in the United States with much larger circulations.

MR. McCULLAGH was then given the post of liaison officer between the editorial and circulation departments, with the thankless task of smoothing out the many contentions that arise between these two branches of a paper. Later he entered the financial department and soon became assistant financial editor.

His work in this capacity attracted outside attention, so that in 1928 an offer of a job came from Milner Ross and Co., brokers. Mr. McCullagh accepted and was placed in charge of the stock exchange department. Five years later he became a partner in the R. P. Barrett Company.

Fishing and working, he says, are his only hobbies. He is a member of the Toronto Engineers' Club, the Ontario Jockey Club and the York Downs Golf Club. In religion he is an Anglican.

U.C. LAW SOCIETY'S NEW TREASURER

BY JOHN H. TENNANT



M. H. LUDWIG, K.C., recently elected Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

MR. M. H. LUDWIG, K.C., was elected Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada on October 17. The Law Society, founded in 1797, is one of the oldest organizations in Ontario. Modelled after the English Inns of Court, it is an example of how British institutions can be adapted to the needs of young and growing communities, for ever since Ontario became a Province its influence has been a factor in making respect for law the warp of the social fabric of this Province as it is in Great Britain. As in the Inns of Court, the Treasurer is also President and Chairman of the Society, and the importance of this office is indicated in the Act of Incorporation of 1822, which names the "Treasurer and Benchers" as the body corporate.

The Society has had twenty-eight Treasurers since it was organized 139 years ago. All of them have been leaders at the Bar, most of them also leaders in either the political or judicial life of this country, and some of them in both. For the list includes such names as Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson, Robert Baldwin, Edward Blake, Judge Featherston Osler and the present Chief Justice N. W. Rowell.

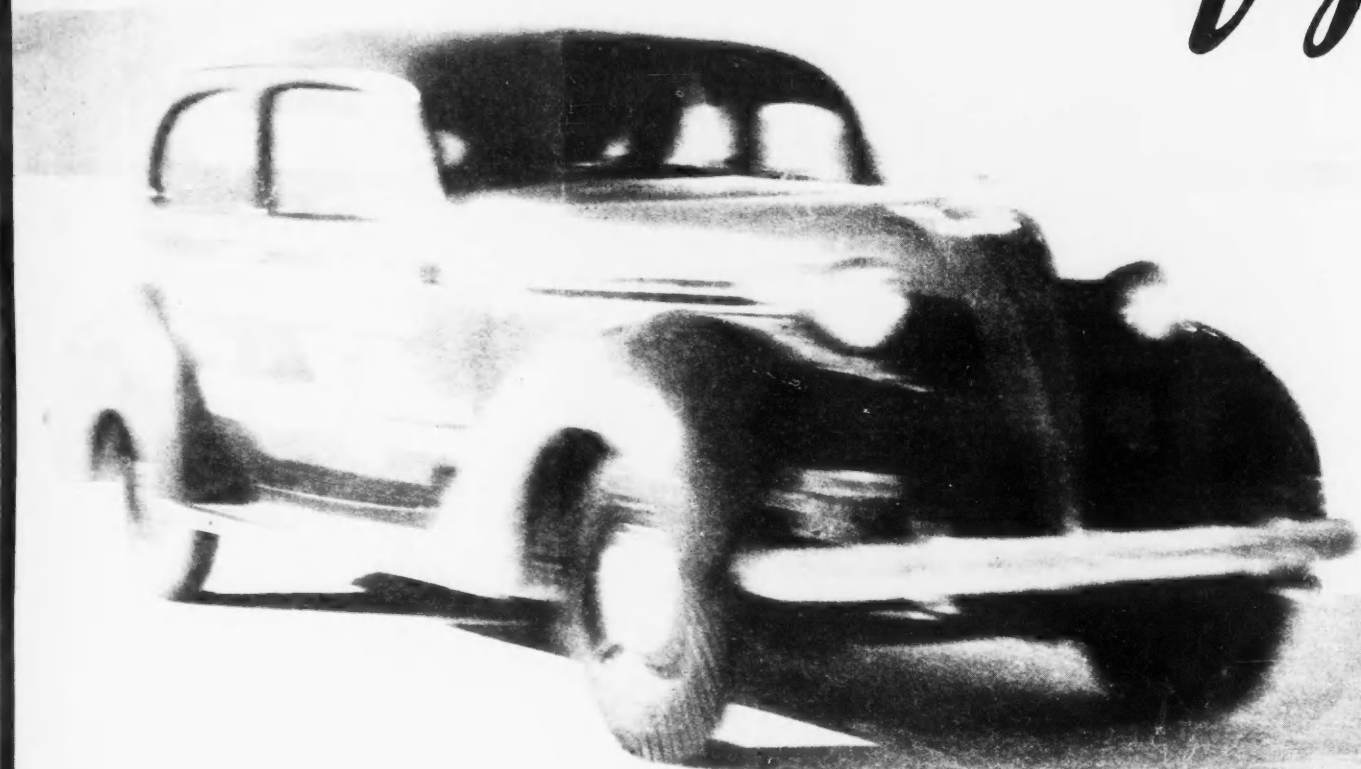
The new Treasurer is well qualified to maintain the high traditions of this historic office. He was called to the Bar in 1889 and was the gold medalist of that year. He graduated the same year with the degree of LL.B. He has been a Benchler since 1913, and became a life Benchler in 1931. He has been chairman of the Legal Education Committee since 1924, and has represented the Law Society on the Senate of Toronto University for twelve years. He has been Vice-President of the Canadian Bar Association and President of the Ontario Bar Association, also of the York County Law Association.

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Hudson built cars set official acceleration records too. Through the gears with Scientific Automatic Shift, Hudson finished drive in 10.97 seconds per hour at 9.1 seconds. Terraplane did it in 10.4 seconds. In high gear from 10 to 50 m.p.h. Hudson took 18 seconds. Terraplane 16.8 seconds. What a getaway for crowded traffic lanes.



ACCELERATION - CERTIFIED

In rapid tests at Bonneville Salt Flats, Hudson built cars set official acceleration records too. Through the gears with Scientific Automatic Shift, Hudson finished drive in 10.97 seconds per hour at 9.1 seconds. Terraplane did it in 10.4 seconds. In high gear from 10 to 50 m.p.h. Hudson took 18 seconds. Terraplane 16.8 seconds. What a getaway for crowded traffic lanes.

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Years of racking punishment were packed into 24 hours as new 1937 Hudsons and Terraplanes cracked record after record in a 2,104 mile "torture test" at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, under the official Supervision of the Contest Board of the A.A.A. in October, 1936. A stock model 1937 Hudson captured *every* recognized time and distance record for closed cars—*regardless of size or price*—from 500 miles to 2,000 miles and from 6 to 24 hours. In addition 23 Class C closed stock car records were smashed. Speed alone was not the object of these tests. Economy, Endurance and Performance was what Hudson sought to prove. And Hudson *did* prove it—far greater than any other stock car.

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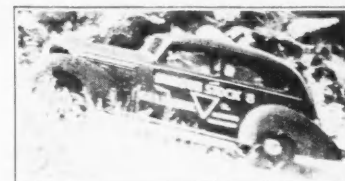
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TERRAPLANE • HUDSON SIX



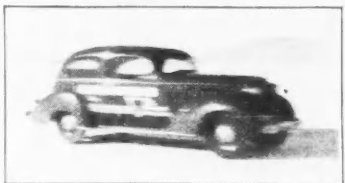
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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

AT THE second concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra in Massey Hall, on November 3, the orchestra gave the first Canadian performance of William Walton's first symphony. This Englishman, born in the county of Lancashire, is not yet thirty-five, but has already startled sedate critics into ecstatic statements, which, until one had heard the symphony, seemed to verge on exaggeration. Having heard last season "Belshazzar's Feast," one was not prepared for a symphonic work in so different a vein. It is essentially a work of today, making no conscious bow to any past romanticism, either in its thematic material, or in the treatment of that material. There is about it that rather feverish, machine-engendered driving force which the best authorities assure us is typical of the life of today. One may take the liberty to reserve one's own opinion as to that, without denigrating the symphony at all. The work is in the traditional four movements, and that is practically the last nod to the past. It has more in common, I am inclined to think, with the work of Sibelius than with that of any other modern composer, but Walton lacks this giant's supreme economy of utterance, and lacks also that touch of earth-born life without which a work of this nature is without true significance and rings a trifle hollow. It is a brilliant explosion of not quite human energy, and insists that you listen to it, rather than persuading you to do so. In spite of its brilliance, however, its texture seems on first hearing rather cloyingly rich and a little muddy. It does not enchant; it is not beautiful in the more widely accepted sense of that much abused word—but it is mighty, and it is not uninteresting to note that for the first time, so far as my experience runs, the cacophony—which is considerable—does not seem artistically pointless, leaving aside the work of such esoteric composers as Schoenberg. Like the telephone, cacophony is here to stay, but hitherto—again the simile holds good—it has been more distinguished by its abuse than by its use. However much one may dislike this work—and there will be many who do—there can be no doubt that it is a work of genius. The orchestra did an amazingly good job of playing it, and it is extremely difficult.

A good performance of the overture to "The Magic Flute" preceded this work, and a rather poor one of Bach's Suite in B minor for flute and strings followed it after the intermission. Sir Ernest MacMillan played the "continuo" on the harpsichord for this work, which unfortunately could only be heard very rarely. The last two numbers were Russian works, one pre-revolution, and the other post-revolution. The first was Borodin's "On the Steppes of Central Asia," and the other Mussolov's "Iron Foundry." I have never been in an iron foundry, and I don't think I particularly want to; and now I don't need to. Imitation of this sort debases music below a printable level.

ONE cannot deplore too greatly the habit—which seems if anything to be spreading—of causing young children to give professional recitals, when they are not in the least ready for such work. It is hardly fair to the child, for it may well lead him to suppose that he is a genius, when in point of fact he is nothing of the sort, but merely a rather unusually gifted person. Such appeared to me to be the case at the concert given by Morry Kernerman in Hart House Theatre last week. He is undoubtedly extremely gifted, and is possessed of a technique well above the average for a child of ten. But when a professional concert is given age is hardly the point though when a Menuhin comes along one may be permitted to marvel—but simply: has the performer anything of artistic value to give the listeners? In this case the answer was clearly "no." I was unable to discover the least trace of musical feeling, which is no reflection on the child. Everything was done just as "teacher" said. And very well done, too, for a child of ten. Asked to hear such a

child in the studio, one would have congratulated the teacher on the possession of such a pupil. A professional concert is another matter, and puts him out of court altogether. A boy of ten playing the violin competently is not, nowadays, a phenomenon which merits prolonged attention. In another five or ten years he will probably be worth hearing.

A JOINT recital was given by Gunda Mordan, soprano, and James Melton, tenor, in the Eaton Auditorium last Thursday, November 5. Miss Mordan's first group was of lieder, and though her voice is not of a very high order, and her sense of pitch at times a little uncertain, there was strong evidence of musical feeling, and the performance was not without beauty. For no reason apparently other than that they were all Italian, and all ended in the letter "i," Mr. Melton grouped Scarlatti and Pergolesi with Donizetti. This last was well enough sung, but in the other two Mr. Melton was rather out of his depth. There was nothing especially wrong with them, but on the other hand, there was nothing especially right with them. Their virtues were purely negative. In the last group and in the encores he arrived safely in his artistic niche, which seems to be the singing of the more popular type of song such as the "Hills of Home." These he sang with much gusto and a touch of action. His voice is powerful and a trifle too nasal, and this first quality is never permitted to escape the listener's attention. He is quite unrelenting. Miss Mordan, on the other hand, stuck pretty closely to songs of some musical value, and may be considered seriously as a concert artist. Her singing of Stanford's "My Love's an Arbutus" was really very lovely, and with a slight improvement in enunciation her work would be acceptable anywhere.

IT SURPRISES me greatly that, in a city which deems itself musical, so small a number of persons should be present at the first concert of the Conservatory String Quartet. The three concerts to be given by this ensemble are, so far as I am aware at present, the only three quartet concerts in Toronto this season, with the exception of that of the Kolisch Quartet at the Women's Musical Club, which is not open to the general public. It speaks poorly for Toronto's musical culture that the less than five hundred seats available at this concert were not every one filled. And the work done by this Quartet is always good, and not infrequently approaches excellence. Were the members of this group able, as being unwedded they are not, to devote their entire time to quartet playing there would be few quartets which would surpass them. I suspect that too many persons go to hear those with famous names that they may be able to say that they have heard them, and overlook the fact that the real reason for going to a concert is to hear the music. (One often hears the remark: "So-and-so is playing tonight; let's go and hear him.") Only very rarely does one hear: "It is the G minor Quintet—or the Sonata in C sharp minor, or in B major—let's go and hear it." And the string quartet gives music in its purest form, with fewer extraneous emotional stimulants than any other. Anyway, those who stayed away from the Conservatory Concert Hall last Saturday evening missed three quartets, each in its own particular way, very beautiful.

The first was the Beethoven Opus 74, a difficult work both for performers and listeners. Then came Arnold Bax's Quartet in G major, a comparatively early work. I believe the first quartet this composer wrote and consequently less harmonically abstruse than those of his later style. There was a charmingly Celtic flavor about it, somewhat in the same emotional mood as James Stephens's book, "The Crook of Gold," rather elish and fantastic. The third work was that most enchanting of Haydn's, Opus 77, No. 4, dainty, and as refreshing to the mind as a summer shower to the garden. Just the least suggestion of hurrying marred an otherwise excellent performance.



RUTH DRAPER, the celebrated diseuse, who comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for three days, Nov. 19-20-21. Miss Draper will also, for the first time, give performances in Hamilton, London and Kingston following her Toronto engagement.

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were by Scott, Bach, Schubert and Liszt, the Bach item being a clever but startling version of the eighth of the Two-Part Inventions. G. R.

COMING EVENTS

MISS Wilma Stevenson, the well-known pianist, will give a recital on November 19th at the Conservatory Concert Hall. She will play numbers by Galuppi (early Italian), Beethoven, Mendner and Chopin.

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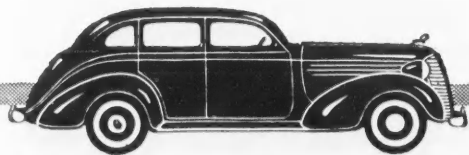
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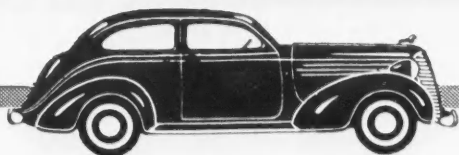
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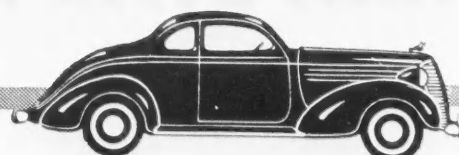
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adventure it attains the very highest rank . . . Knowing nothing whatever about art it was easy for us to learn quite a bit in "A Pall for a Painter" by E. C. R. Lorie (Collins, \$2) for the murder takes place in an art school; the victim is one of the teachers, and the murderers—well, they are not wholly unconnected with art. We might even say that the characters themselves are drawn much more true to life than those that appear in the ordinary detective story. The single clue is followed most intelligently and doggedly by the detective; and the book deserves ranking above the average though lacking in excitement. . . . In "This Man Is Dangerous" (Collins, \$2) the author, Peter Cheney, attempts a feat that no Englishman has ever performed. That is to tell a story in the argot of the American underworld. We may admire Mr. Cheney's bold plan while we condole with him for finding it beyond his powers. Perhaps we ought to say that all we know of American criminal slang is what we

have read, but we do know that an American gunman does not call a detective a "tec." And we call God to witness that not one of them ever said "whilst" when he meant "while." We find ourselves unable to enter into the general mood of the book which would have us believe that American criminals bent on kidnapping a millionaire's daughter thought it might be too desperate an exploit in the United States and therefore chose England for the scene of the crime. But we thank Mr. Cheney for a few

laughs in which, we fear, he would not care to join.

"BEHOLD, Here's Poison," by George Meyer (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.25), is by no means the best detective story we have read, but it is one of the wittiest. Apart from that it is a real good tale. The character drawing is excellent, the crime logical and praiseworthy, and the detection sound. We suggest it as an admirable novel for those addicted to stories of this kind to give to a friend who is

not. It will convince him at least that some highly civilized people write detective stories which is an excuse for other civilized people reading them. . . . Roger East has chosen a silly title for his book, "Detectives in Gum Boots," and his publishers (Collins, \$2) have given it a highly repulsive jacket. Nevertheless it is an admirable piece of work, written by an extremely capable author who makes no false notions nor impossible demands upon the credulity of readers. Unlike most detective stories it

does not begin very promisingly, but also unlike most of them it gets better as it goes on. We have read several unusually good detective stories this year, and this is one of the best of them, distinctly worth reading again. . . . We can hardly give the same praise to "What Gentleman Strangers a Lady," by Robert George Dean (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.25), which hardly lives up to its intriguing title. But it is better than average told in a light humorous way, entirely plausible and entertaining throughout.

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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

MR. ARLISS AND MR. BEERY

THREE pictures in an afternoon are about two pictures too many, even for a movie-reviewer. About half-way through the third offering of the series you are likely to find yourself in the hypnotized state of someone who has spent the afternoon crystal-gazing. You begin to see things that aren't there and to hear voices that you know very well are merely murmuring inside your head. In the end, everything tends to become dreamlike and vague, and if you are that sort of person, slightly improper.

It was just half-way through "All American Chump," a harmless comedy about contract bridge and American gangsters, that my mind went off the track and began to play queerly about the personalities of Mr. George Arliss and Mr. Wallace Beery. (The first picture of the afternoon had been "East Meets West" with George Arliss, the second "Old Huteh" with Wallace Beery.) "Wouldn't it be fun, I thought, if just for once the two boys would change sides, Mr. Arliss clambering down to mix with the American lower classes, Mr. Beery going over, quietly transfigured, to the side of the angels? Wouldn't it be nice if instead of giving admiring imitations of themselves they went completely hogwild and began giving imitations of each other, Mr. Beery playing a subtle Oriental and Mr. Arliss playing elephant?"

It is true that Mr. Arliss actually did clamber down on two occasions, once to play a working man and once to play a tramp. But the Arliss workman was really a millionaire in disguise and the Arliss tramp merely stooped for a short interval to touch the gutter with the pure light of nobility and etiquette. Mr. Beery too in his more spurious moments had achieved a sort of pained dignity. But what I wanted was a genuine exchange—Mr. Arliss in the old-fashioned nightshirt of universal comedy, Mr. Beery in the tight frock-coat of old-world diplomacy; Mr. Beery picking his way with delicacy and caution among the wineglasses and fishforks and salad forks of the fashionable world, Mr. Arliss innocently shoving his food with the back of the knife. They wouldn't even need to exchange personalities completely—a sort of a shift of accent would be enough to vary the long monotony of their screen behavior. Why couldn't Mr. Beery, just for once rise above his customary shambles of thought and deliver a dry significant aphorism—one aphorism would be plenty. Or Mr. Arliss thoughtfully spit on his hands as a preliminary to shifting the balance of power in Europe? Would that be too much to ask?

I can see now that it would be far too much to ask. Any suggestions about remodelling either Mr. Arliss or Mr. Beery will be met with shocked disapproval from the Arliss admirers, and boots of derision from the Beery following. They must simply remain as they are, Mr. Arliss elegantly buttressed, Mr. Beery elaborately unbuttoned, in the roles that nature and the movies have assigned to them. Just the same I think I am entitled to a few sullen protests on the score of both "East Meets West" (George Arliss) and "Old Huteh" (Wallace Beery).

In "East Meets West" George Arliss is an Indian Rajah, very stylish in a turban and a fitted tunic with a flare skirt. His task in the picture is to protect the interests of his province from the British on one side and an unnamed Oriental power on the other, in the meantime discouraging an unfortunate affair between his son and the wife of a British attaché. If you think for some nature that Mr. Arliss will make a single misstep or fail to squeeze his opponents bone-dry in the interests of a noble civilization, then you either don't know your Arliss or you are living in a fool's paradise. The atmosphere in "East Meets West" is ventriloquially Oriental throughout, and the picture is very stately, very elaborate and unbelievably dull.

"Old Huteh" presents Wallace Beery as a village character, the community man who spends his time being while his wife tries to support his five children. Presently Old Huteh discovers a hidden cache of a hundred thousand dollar bills and he tries then turns on the massive workings of Old Huteh's morality in trying to figure out a way of changing a thousand dollars bill at the village drug-store. The Arliss film in fact was pure Arliss, the Beery film pure Beery. And after three hours of this sort of entertainment it is perhaps hardly to be wondered at that the imagination should begin to paint phony pictures of Old Huteh in a powdered-turban, strutting millions of pounds sterling out of the British Foreign Office and the Bank of Russia in square shoes and a straw hat three sizes too small being kidnapped by American bandits. You can't mix your Beery and your Arliss and that's a fact. Not at any rate undiluted and in equal doses.

THE National Film Society opened its fall season on Monday evening, November 9th, with a finely balanced and interesting program. A Robert Benchley short, "The Sex Life of the Polyp," a French animated cartoon, the sportsmanly film, "The Plough that Broke the Plains," and the Russian puppet-play, "The New Gulliver."

"The Sex Life of the Polyp" though an old film is an extraordinarily amusing and screen monologue, certainly one of Benchley's best. The French animated cartoon, "J'ai vu Vivre" that followed it was less entertaining. The program note that it "suffered from a plenitude of phony" was perhaps misleading—a platitude of ideas would have been nearer the truth. Though decorative it had none of the wit and vitality of the Disney symphonies. The widely advertised "The New Gulliver" also proved a little disappointing perhaps simply because it had been so widely advertised. The Russian satire has charm and liveliness and the small puppets are in themselves infinitely ingenious and astonishing. But there is a limit to the interest that puppets can supply, even



A SCENE FROM "L'EQUIPAGE", the French talking film at the Hollywood Theatre, Saturday morning, Nov. 14th.

puppets with political convictions. Undoubtedly the best film on the program was the beautiful and curiously moving "The Plough that Broke the Plains," a picture that conveyed, without any cast but with an extraordinarily resourceful use of cinema symbolism, the tragic story of farm desolation in the drought areas of the West.

COMING EVENTS

RUTH DRAPER in her Character

Sketches returns to Toronto for her annual engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on November 19th, 20th and 21st, for four performances. It is not possible that any theatre lover in Toronto does not know of Ruth Draper and her magical performances, for her fame is international. Just the mere announcement of her name in cities the world over means a capacity audience. Last year her first New York appearance was the Sunday evening when a blizzard paralyzed traffic, but Draper-fans crowded the Booth Theatre to capacity. This year her London, England, engagement

at the Haymarket Theatre was extended from five weeks to seven to accommodate her many admirers.

There are still some skeptics in the world who never have seen this slim, slight woman evoke the magic of her art, who do not believe that any one person can keep an audience entertained for a full length performance. Let any one of them attend one performance and he or she will be converted into a Draper admirer. In fact one man has seen her one hundred and forty times. There is a depth to the Draper characterizations, a magic in peopling the stage with the characters of her imagination, so that the audience actually sees the invisible characters. And then Ruth Draper is not only an actress. Her sketches are of her own making and so true to life are they that each literally seems a real slice of life. To see Ruth Draper is one of the great experiences in the contemporary theatre, and one which local lovers of the drama should not fail to see.

Included on Miss Draper's programs during her performances will be two sketches never before seen here, "Three Imaginary Folk Songs," and

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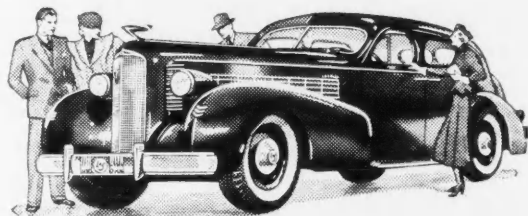
"At the Court of Philip IV", the latter being the only one of Miss Draper's sketches in which she wears a special costume. For several reasons she has only presented this sketch in London but this year when she returned to the U. S. she brought the costume with her so that she could include it in her repertory here.

GUILD craftsmen are busy completing the sets for "And So To Bed" at the Workshop of the 56 Church Street Players Guild which opens at Margaret Eaton Hall on Thursday, November 12th, for three nights.

The Workshop has been a hive of industry for the past few weeks for this ambitious group are determined to surpass the success of last season

in their opening play. Consisting of Imperial Oil Limited employees, sincerely interested in extending the Little Theatre movement, the Players Guild are unsparing in their efforts to do justice to Bernard Fagan's delightful comedy.

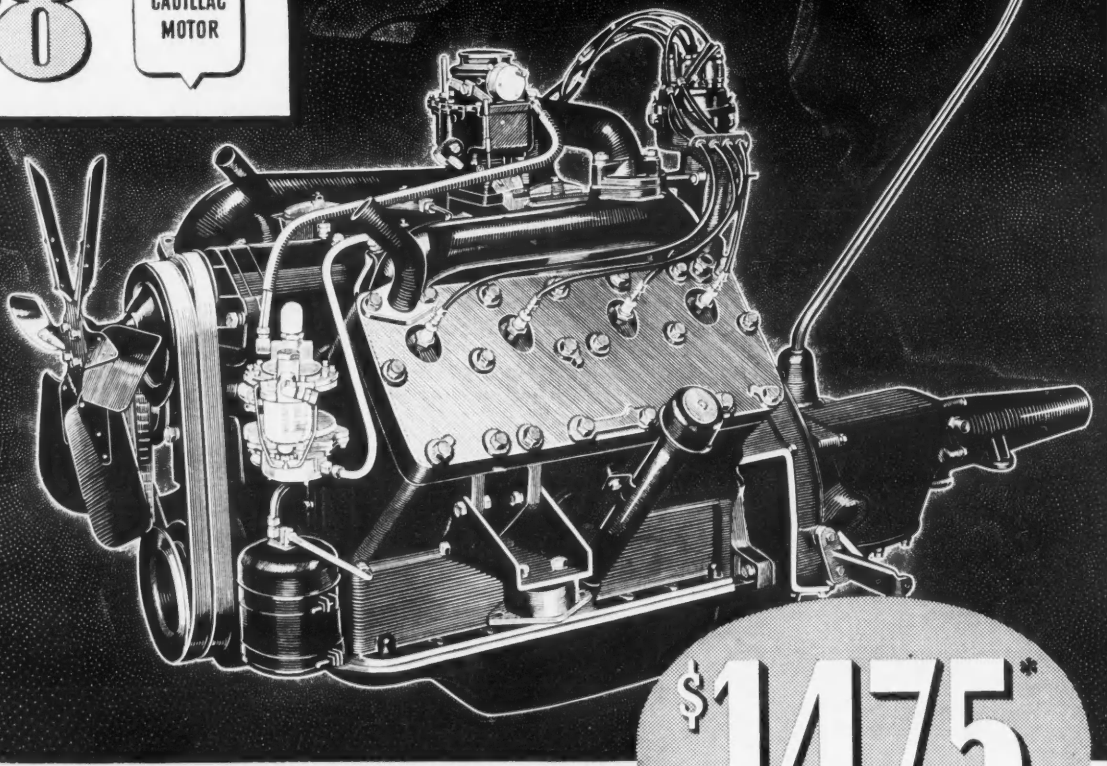
The play reveals a day in the life of Samuel Pops, and while this doughty Britisher should be well known to all English speaking people there is no doubt that like many other books in his Diary is better known by hearsay than by actual acquaintance. A living portrait of the diarist is revealed in the play, together with an authentic picture of the period and with the hearty humor so characteristic of the time, an evening of unusual pleasure is assured.



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AT THE THEATRE

"LADY PRECIOUS STREAM"

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE show currently in performance at the Royal Alexandra and entitled "Lady Precious Stream" is not, we suspect, so authentically Chinese that the residents of Chestnut and Elizabeth Streets will flock to witness it as a gift from home. It is in fact Chinese in about the same way that "The Mikado" is Japanese, although we are quite prepared to believe that the basic plot—which is that of a thousand fairy tales in scores of countries—is pure Oriental and two thousand years old. But it is a very charming and very novel entertainment, which owes most of its attraction to the clever way in which the story is kept away from reality and invested with a fairy-land atmosphere by the constant obtrusion of the devices and conventions of the Chinese theatre—devices and conventions whose effect in that theatre, on a Chinese audience, is of course totally different. It is not an endeavor to approximate to the effect of a real Chinese play; it is an effort to amuse a Western audience by the use of certain, to us, pleasingly absurd methods employed in a Chi-

nese play. It is not the first effort of the kind, for others have been seen already at Hart House Theatre; but it is the most extensive (its predecessors have all been short plays) and much the most successful.

In such a performance everything depends upon the resourcefulness of the producer, and all that need be said is that the producer in this case is Morris Gest, who entrusted the costuming to that great Chinese actor, Mei Lan-Fang, and probably did everything else himself. The acting is completely stylized and so asks little but ordinary intelligence of the players, though Clarence Derwent, Elfrida Derwent and Constance Carpenter made their parts stand out. "Lady Precious Stream" will amuse and please all who go to it with their own imaginations in working order; and if it serves to convert some to the view that a working imagination is a good thing for a playwright to have it will also confer a notable benefit upon the dramatic art in Canada. If only Mr. Wilson Knight could have employed Chinese methods in carrying out the "Winter's Tale" stage direction, "Exit, pursued by a bear," instead of having to ignore it altogether!

"HEDDA GABLER"

BY MARY LOWERY ROSS

IT IS easy to see how extraordinarily exciting Ibsen drama must have been to our grandparents. The unfamiliar naturalistic dialogue, the cunningly planted lines, the swift characterization, the tremendous curtains, the sheer knowledges and dexterity of the whole thing must have swept the theatre-goers of an older generation off their feet.

If Ibsen seems old-fashioned to us today it is largely because dramatists ever since his time have been imitating him and imitating his imitators. That theatrical tightness and soundness that was once so fresh and challenging is now an old story. We have learned since how it is all done and the quickness of the dramatist's hand no longer deceives the eye of the audience. Thus when at the end of Act I in "Hedda Gabler" Hedda says wearily, "Well, I shall have one thing at least to kill time with in the meanwhile—my pistols," we know very well what to expect of Hedda's morbid pastime in the final act. And we know that when Tesman leaves the manuscript of his unfortunate friend in the room with Hedda, its fate is already accomplished—Berta the maid had in fact built up the fire not ten minutes before. We recognize, too, all the devices for moving characters on and off the stage and for keeping them continuously active and self-revealing. None of the technical ingenuities of "Hedda Gabler" are surprising any longer—every successful Broadway playwright has them at his fingertips. Ibsen's significance as a dramatist isn't that he did these things better than they have ever been done since; it is, more impressively, that he did them first.

To appreciate Ibsen one has to go back to his period and recapture the late Nineteenth Century point of view. As closely as possible one must respond, as the Victorian audience responded, to the new and sensational things the dramatist had to reveal about the theatre and about society. Perhaps that is why Mme. Nazimova's modernized version of "Hedda Gabler" seemed at times so curiously inconsistent and unreal. Ibsen's Hedda Gabler was a sort of Lady Macbeth of the nineties and the provinces; intense, ambitious and ruthless, yet with a curious Victorian quality. Her haughtiness, her elaborate flirtations, her fear of scandal and vulgarity were all consistent with her period. Indeed, her dark and tragic character was so strangely mingled with the refinements of her time that she could place a revolver in the hands of a potential suicide, then later shudder and collapse because he had shot himself not "beautifully" in the temple or the breast, but with fatal vulgarity through the bowels.

"She is a woman of nine-and-twenty. Her face and figure show refinement and distinction. Her complexion is pale and opaque. Her steel-gray eyes express a cold, unruffled repose. Her hair is an agreeable medium brown but not particularly abundant. She is dressed in a tasteful somewhat loose-fitting morning gown. . . . That was the way Ibsen himself visualized Hedda Gabler. Mme. Nazimova's Hedda on the other hand was a glamorous figure in the most exciting and contemporary sense of that rather deplorable word. The weary, lovely voice, the brilliantly stylized clothes, the manner at once mocking and cold and infinitely seductive, these were part of the magic of Nazimova herself and something to remember. But it was difficult to believe that a woman as worldly as Nazimova's Hedda would ever have made herself so vulnerable, or have exposed herself so disastrously in the end.

Curiously, it is the modernization of "Hedda Gabler" that so specifically dates it. The modern Hedda would have flouted scandal and swept aside both the stage professor who bored her and the stage villain who pursued her. But Ibsen's Hedda, held fast by a rigid and watchful society and by conventions that she scorned yet fully recognized, was a doomed and tortured figure. To modernize her is to take away the conditions that destroyed her.

MRS. WILLIAM WELLER, in charge of the Canadian Authors' booth at the Book Fair in Toronto has assembled a splendid array of collectors' prizes by calling on Miss Elsie Pomeroy, who is known to have one of the finest sets of Roberts' first editions in existence, and on Dr. Lorne Pierce of the Ryerson Press and A. H. O'Brien, K.C., the lifelong friend of Pauline Johnson.

Mr. O'Brien has contributed 20 items, including a first edition of Haliburton's "The Clockmaker" (1836) with an autograph letter; an autographed letter from the Earl of Selkirk and another from Mrs. Susanna Moodie, author of "Roughing it in the Bush." Also first editions of Pauline Johnson's books, "Canadian Born" and "White Wampum," both carrying autograph presentation inscriptions from his old padding partner and three of her poems in manuscript.

Dr. Pierce has loaned, among other valuable items, a copy of Oliver Goldsmith's "The Rising Villain," the first book of verse by a Canadian native in the English language; a deluxe edition of "Maria Chapdelaine," superbly illustrated by Clarence Gagnon, also a copy of "Autochthon" (1889) by Sir Charles G. D. Roberts, printed for private circulation; and a birthday greeting to her mother from Marjorie Pickthall, done when she was 13.

Age lends interest to most of the exhibits but, in one instance, the exhibitor has beaten the gun by showing a book not yet published. This is the "Selected Poems" of Sir Charles G. D. Roberts, which will be printed shortly.

ON SATURDAY evening, November 28th, Madge Annetts and Weldon Kilburn will appear in a violin and piano sonata program at the Helicon Club.



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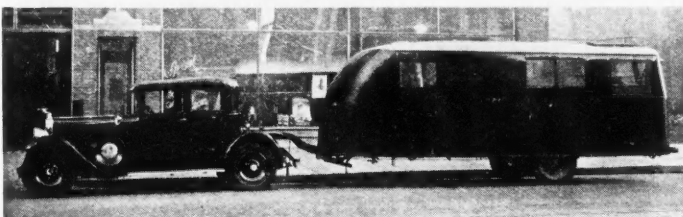
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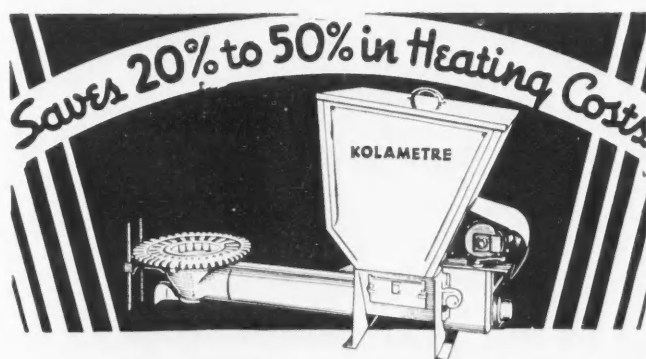
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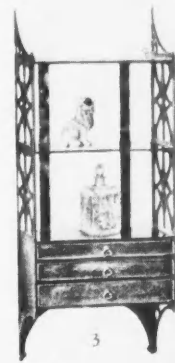
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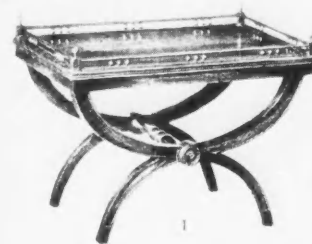
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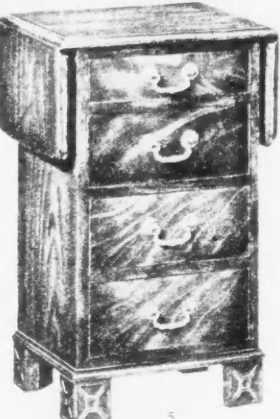
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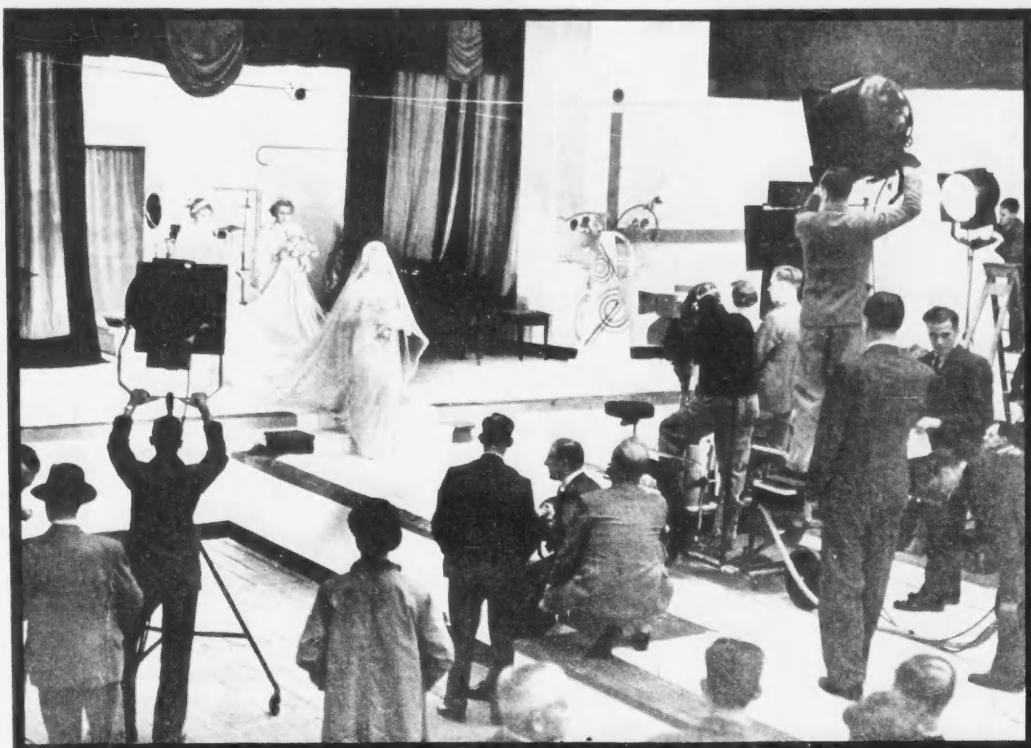
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shaped like a watch
and set in a fob

There's a variety of RONSON Pocket Lighters



TELEVISION PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN. For the first time in history a television broadcast took place of a fashion show at the North London Exhibition at Alexandra Palace. Above, televising a bridal party.

HUNTER OF DINOSAURS

BY C. T. CURRELLE

IN A new country like Canada, with its almost every kind of it is possible for a man to come to the development of national life for very much more than he may in older countries, and of the others of this country, taken from its very beginning, few have counted for more than the late Professor W. A. Parks. His training was essentially Canadian, and he had the advantage of passing his early life in two from among and many districts noted for their natural beauty, as a little boy in Hamilton, and later in the farm country. In 1888 he entered the University of Toronto, and spent two years

in his early days was expressed in the action of the people who took their road to the sea meeting and then found that an attitude of "making the time" was better than of getting something personally. This attitude was a dominant factor in Parks' life. Though one of the best trained geologists that Canada had at the time, he entered the services of the University of Toronto for \$700 a year, with no other quarters in the cellar of the Medical Building, with one room where laboratory work had to be done on holidays because both instructor and students were expected to have split-time holidays the next day, owing to the lack of ventilation. He put every ounce of enthusiasm into an attempt to attract students into a field that he realized was of supreme importance to Ontario. He foresaw the possibilities of immense mineral wealth to our north land, though the mining attempts in the region of the Rocky River had been insignificant.

THE very smallness of Parks' pay gave him an opportunity that was in itself important. Even in those days, a member of the staff of the University could not live on \$700 a year, and it was necessary for him in the summer time to do whatever other work offered itself. Geological survey work to the northern part of the Province was the most attractive, and when the assays were made of specimens that he brought back, he saw the possibilities for the tremendous mining development that has carried this Province through its recent serious period. Through this work was supposed to be the scientific purpose, Parks placed the situation before some of the mining men so convincingly that they went into the region he recommended and found some of our very important mines. As far as I can find out, he was essentially the first with a belief in certain of our northern areas, and successful to the point of great mining development began at that time. As we often suppose with the man whose mind is almost opposed with the new

At the time of the recent death of William Arthur Parks, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Head of the Geological Department in the University of Toronto, and Director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Paleontology, the daily press carried a very adequate sense of the immense importance of his services to science in Canada. But something more needed to be said of the character, the courage, and the impelling devotion to duty of this very remarkable man, and we are glad to have been able to publish his early paper Dr. C. T. Currelly, to set down on paper this worthy and richly deserved tribute.

PARKS next turned his attention to paleontology, a subject of the utmost importance to broad geology. There was no equipment, there was hardly any place even to store his fossils. If my memory as one of his students serves me rightly, there was little more than one roughly made cabinet for the whole collection. Then began an indefatigable search for the remains of animals embedded in our rocks, that they might be studied and classified, and that the student might be taught to determine the age of the different rocks from the fossils that they contained. And all this was done while carrying a terrific weight of teaching in the University, in other words, in his comparatively small amount of free time.

The formation of the Royal Ontario Museum gave Parks an opportunity that he had been long dreaming about, and with a pathetically little bit of money, he started hunting for the great dinosaurs in the Canadian West. The modest of good luck immediately began to come his way, first in getting hold of Mr. L. Steinhilber and then in his discoveries. Probably his form of hunting carries as many elements of chance as the hunting for the skeletons of animals that are embedded in solid rock. First of all, you may find an enormous area without finding one skeleton of an exposed bone. If you do find one and start digging into the solid rock, it may be the last bone of an animal that has gradually worn away through ages. Or you may secure quite a good specimen, take it home, and after the painfully slow work necessary to grind it out from the rock, find that it is a species already described and well known.

DURING the next few years, Parks had the almost unbelievable fortune to discover twenty new dinosaurs and two other new saurians, many of them up to thirty feet in length, the

great monsters that may be seen in the Royal Ontario Museum. Altogether he found sixty-five saurians, which placed Ontario with the second finest collection in the world of these most dramatic inhabitants of our globe. I know of few things more valuable to the imagination of the public than a picture of an ancient period of the world, which can be given only by seeing the actual remains of these most uncanny creatures. As I said, twenty-two of the saurians found were new varieties, so that Ontario has the type specimen which is described and pictured in every language in which the subject is taught. There are few things that can bring a country more lasting fame than that. As one who, as a boy, used to look at the pictures of the dinosaurs in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, and wonder if he ever might be able to see one, there is a tremendous satisfaction in feeling that now the boy in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London will see pictures of the ones in Toronto. There is perhaps no greater pleasure to a man who is keen on Ontario than to feel that our scientists are acquiring a thoroughly international reputation, and that the work of men like Parks is quoted in every language in which the specific subject is taught.

NATURALLY, Parks' work brought him foreign as well as local recognition, and the world's greatest scientific honour, Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, came to him. Now that Parks has passed on, a host of students, deeply influenced by the driving force of his enthusiasm and the simple clearness with which he taught, and now themselves teaching in other universities or occupying dominating positions in the great mining industry, are left to carry on.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AN EPHEMERAL CONSTITUTION

The Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT

I HAVE just finished reading an editorial in the Saturday Night of October 24 on the vexing question of the rights and obligations of Canada as a member of what so many people at present call the British Commonwealth of Nations. It seems to me that we Canadians are very quick to put ourselves in a position of a little boy who takes too much when attending his first adult party, and we shall deserve, like the little boy, to be sent away again until we learn how to behave as grown-up people should. In spite of the very considerable mass of academic discussion as to our status as a nation, with which we seem to have surrounded and befogged ourselves, we really aren't very independent at all. Our constitution, let us not forget, is merely an English Statute. The fact that the present British Parliament has said that our constitution will not be altered without our consent is interesting but not binding on this or any subsequent British Parliament. In other words, our Constitution is here today but may quite legally be changed or gone tomorrow. This legal situation is apparently not widely appreciated.

Further, the assumption that apart from a local possibility there is no practical possibility of such a change as, in these days of fascism and all the other things, not a very safe one.

Even under our present constitution set up, and assuming, no practical possibility of a change without our consent, it is quite all right for us to wait and require as to assist Britain in war when we are required to do so and any deliberating we indulge in before formally agreeing to do so is going to be more formality. It may hurt our nationalistic sentiments but that is all it can do.

Our nationalism, in reality, more ephemeral than many of us realize. Too much emphasis on it is dangerous. Like an opiate, its effect will be to leave us with a terrible nationalistic headache after.

W. A. REEVE,

Napanee, Ont.



Winter Takes a Holiday

THERE is a land where chills will never find you... where no bleak blast or whistling rain can send you scuttling to the fireside... where frost and snow are actually unknown. On this island Arcady, so conveniently close to Canada, you will find happy sanctuary... for winter is barred from Bermuda.

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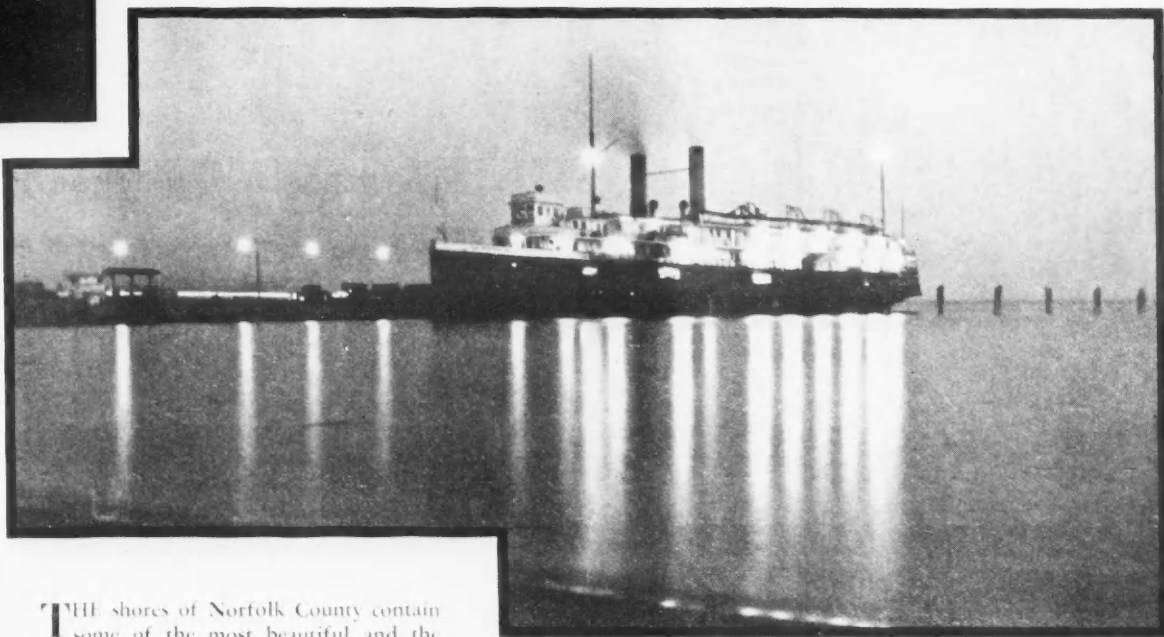
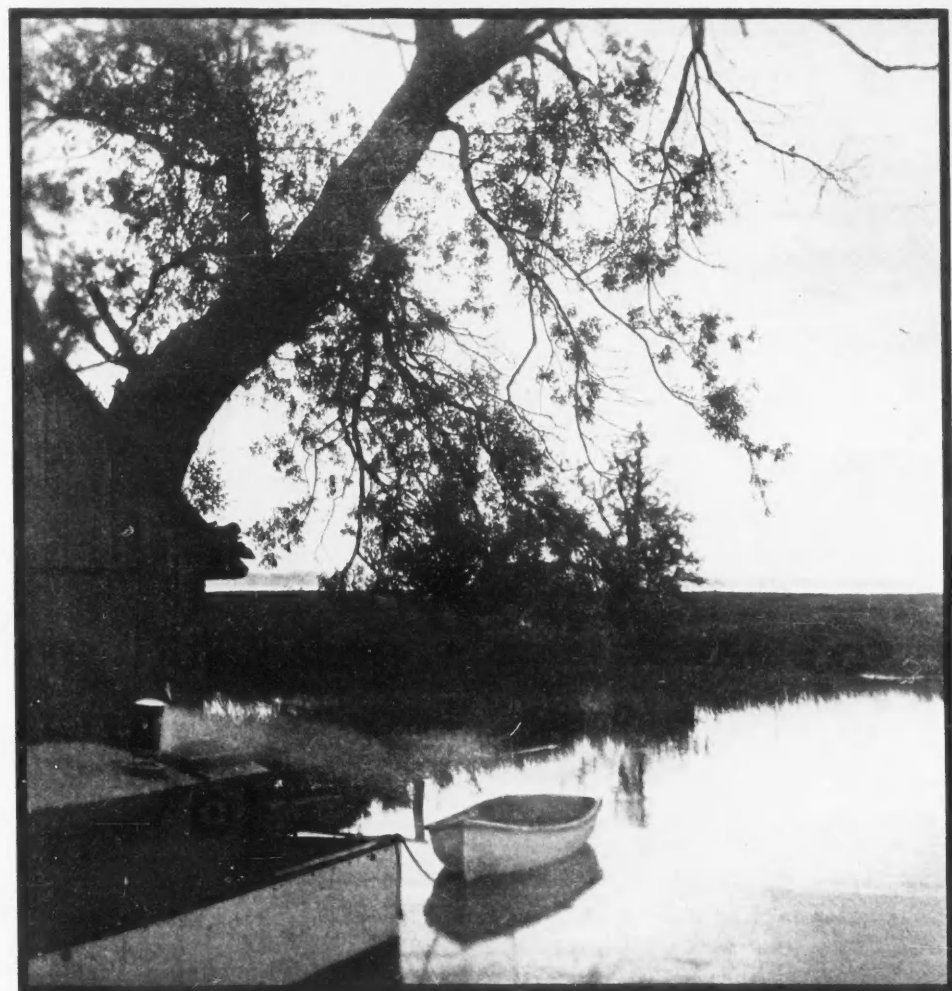
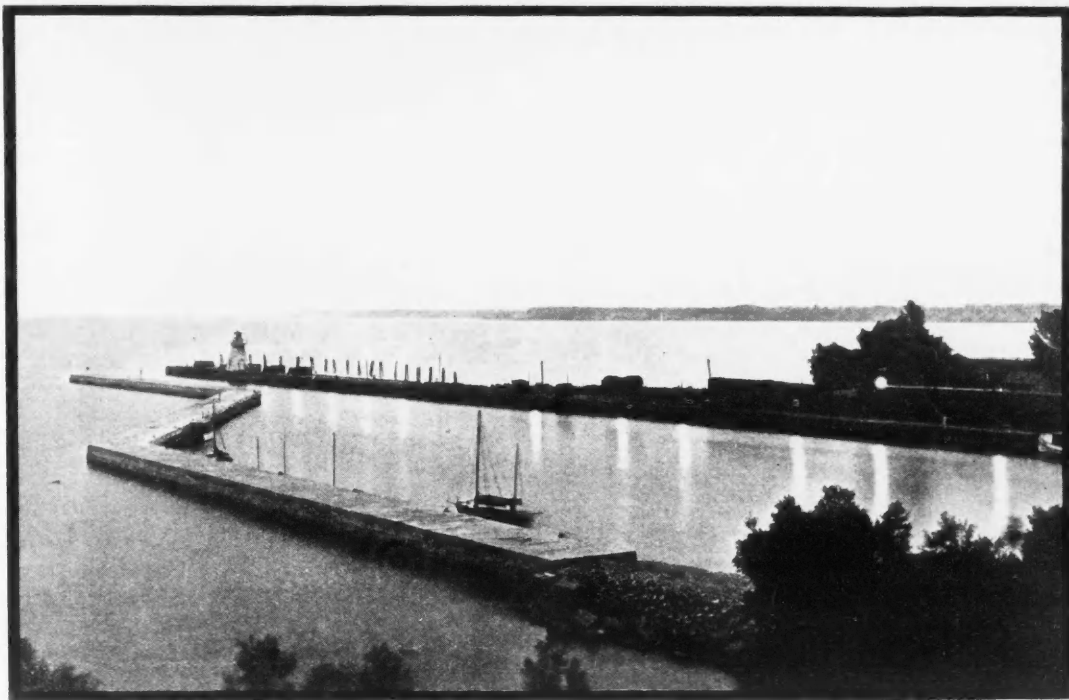
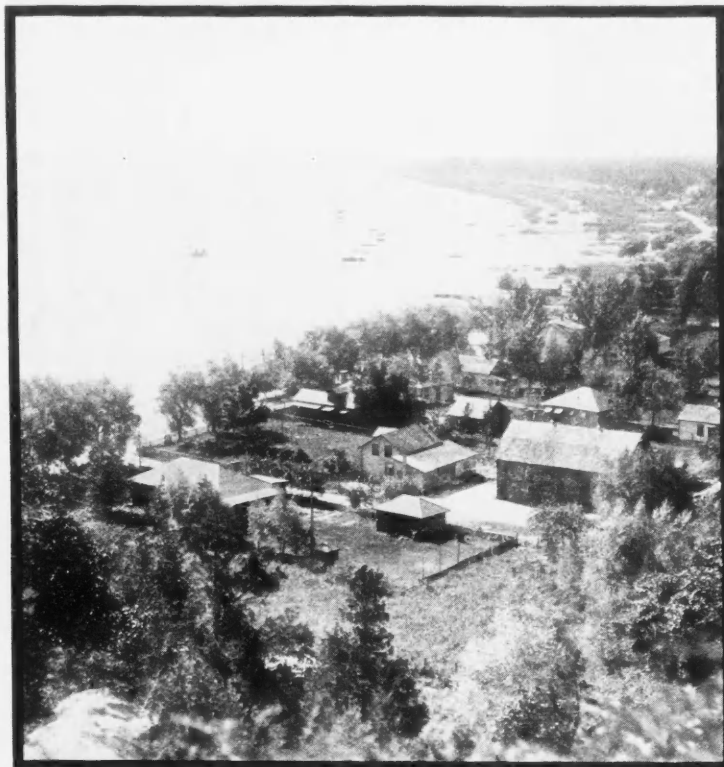
SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION II

PEOPLE • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 14, 1936

ALL ALONG THE SHORES OF NORFOLK COUNTY



THE shores of Norfolk County contain some of the most beautiful and the most picturesque water scenery in Canada, and nobody has recorded it better than W. A. Gordon, of Port Dover, Ont., from whose album these shots are taken.

TOP LEFT, an old photograph (not, we think, a Gordon negative) of the inner harbor of Port Dover in the Old Schooner Days, about fifty years ago. RIGHT, Turkey Point, where Governor Simcoe at one time thought of putting the capital of Upper Canada.

CENTRE, two views of Port Dover harbor in summer, at dusk and in full daylight.

BOTTOM LEFT, sunrise on the marshes at Big Creek, near Port Rowan. Right, Night Boat at Port Dover, and the ancient harbor of Port Ryerse, which in days of yore was often filled with fleets of tall-masted schooners.

—History of Canada, November 2-9

RAILWAY BOARD TO EXPAND

EMPIRE

Crown: King Edward will visit Canada after his coronation, probably in winter of 1937-38. **Premier King** announced on his return from Great Britain. **Imperial Conference:** Premier Baldwin stated Imperial Conference will be in May.

DOMINION

Agriculture: Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, announced 20,000 feeder cattle have been shipped from western drought areas to Eastern Canada. **Companies Law:** Federal-provincial conference with view to unification of companies laws opened at Ottawa. **Defence:** Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Defence, said complete plans for reorganization of militia will be announced December 1. **Premier King**, on return from England, said he had made no Imperial defence commitments on behalf of Canada while abroad. **Employment:** Appointment of Women's Advisory Committee to National Employment Commission announced by Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor; members are Mrs. L. G. Ferguson, Westville, N.S., Miss Ruth Low, Kitchener, Ont., Mrs. Walter Lindal, Winnipeg, Madame Maurice Cormier, Montreal, and Mrs. Angus J. Currie, Govan, Sask. **Immigration:** Immigration during six months to September 30 totalled 7,005, an increase of 6.5 per cent. **Justice:** Mr. Justice C. R. Mitchell of appellate division, Supreme Court of Alberta, appointed chief justice of that division, succeeding Chief Justice W. C. Simons who is retiring. **Marine:** Mr. Justice M. W. McDougall of Superior Court, Montreal, appointed to conduct investigation into sinking of S.S. Sand Merchant in Lake Erie. **Radio:** Leonard W. Brockington, chairman, announced policy of Board of Governors of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; among immediate projects are coverage and program preference surveys. **Land:** Colonel W. A. Steel, member of the late Radio Commission, retired from government service on pension. **Railways:** C.N.R. directors told Montreal delegation that \$40,000,000 is needed to complete Montreal railway terminal and that funds not available to resume the work started six years ago. **Royal Commission:** Opening of investigation by Mr. Justice W. F. A. Thorson into marketing of grain in Canada set for December 1 at Winnipeg. **Tariff:** Public hearing on operation of new tariff rates on automobiles and parts set by Tariff Board for December 1. **Trade:** Orders in council extended most-favored-nation treatment to British West Indies to rectify anomalies existing through British countries enjoying privileges not mentioned in tariff Empire trade pacts. **Department of National Revenue** announced Canada's exports for first six months of fiscal year \$485,777,343, the highest figure since 1929 and double that of 1932. **Transport:** Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, announced plan to convert Railway Board into a transportation commission with power over all forms of transportation.

ALBERTA

Finance: Hon. Charles Cockcroft, Provincial Treasurer, released financial report of Province for past fiscal year ending March 31 and covering five months of U.F.A. regime and seven months of present administration; net debt increased \$2,472,000 to \$15,858,000 during period. Mr. Cockcroft attributed debt increase to extraordinary expenditures such as unemployment relief. **Municipal Affairs:** Retaliation for loss of income through 50 per cent cut in interest rates of Alberta bonds which it holds; the city of Edmonton instructed its bankers to cut interest payments by 50 per cent on Edmonton bonds held by Alberta Government. **Alberta** holds \$1,000,000 Edmonton bonds; Edmonton holds \$500,000 Alberta bonds. **Local finance committees of Calgary** recommended only bonded debt Province to avoid any increase in Calgary debt; as it is now paying on Alberta bonds. **Scrap:** Action involving scrap, its validity and the powers of the Province and the city of Edmonton to deal in it recently the subject of various injunction hearings and orders in chambers, now on trial in Supreme Court. **Mr. Justice Ford** ruled Provincial relief payments in Drayton Valley will be paid portion of relief allowances in scrap; the local Social Credit constituency association announced.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Finance: Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, in budget speech announced government would reduce municipalities of \$300,000 social service costs after March 31, that it would completely restore civil service salary cuts, and that it would assume total cost of mothers' pensions. **Revenue** for year ending March 1936, \$25,862,000, ordinary expenditures, \$22,649,000, net surplus after sinking fund allotments, bond retirements, etc., \$2,619,000. **Health:** Canadian Medical Association executive promised national support for British Columbia Medical Association health insurance legislation plan. **B.C. Health Insurance Commission** opened conferences with doctors and druggists to work out details of health insurance.

MANITOBA

Debt Reduction: More than thirty loan institutions joined in voluntary reduction of interest rates to six per cent on farm mortgages and downward adjustment of mortgages and agreements of sale in Manitoba drought areas. **Milk Prices:** Winnipeg District Milk Producers Co-operative Association asked increase in price, their president suggesting possibility of milk strike in event of increase not being granted; public utility board refused request and

warned producers that in event of strike it will see that Winnipeg is supplied from any available source. **Relief:** Arthur MacNamara, Provincial Deputy Minister of Labor, announced 1,464 single men taken off Winnipeg relief rolls since adoption of federal-provincial farm placement plan.

ONTARIO

Civil Service: Premier Hepburn announced Government will discontinue purchasing cars for use by civil servants on Government business but will assist such civil servants as require cars in their work to purchase them and will reimburse them on mileage basis for any use made of them officially. **Hydro:** O.H.E.P.C. claimed abrogation of Quebec power contracts resulted in saving of \$690,645 during October. **Miller Will:** Mr. Justice Middleton refused request of Attorney-General's department for five weeks' stay of Miller will baby race prize distribution proceedings to allow Government to determine its position in the matter on return of Attorney-General Robbuck from England. **Municipal Affairs:** Hon. David Croll, Minister of Municipal Affairs, announced legislation will be introduced to authorize municipalities to exempt

from taxation improvements under federal home repair and modernization scheme. Following detention of seven juveniles, who had not been charged, in Richmond Hill jail on Halloween, Mr. Croll ordered dismissal of constable responsible for jailing; Richmond Hill council refused to dismiss him.

QUEBEC

Indemnities: Legislative Assembly adopted reduction of sessional indemnities for its members. **Interest:** Hon. Joseph Bilodeau introduced bill to fix legal rate of interest at three per cent. **Labor:** Amendment to Collective Labor Extension Law introduced to enable several employees to join in same suit against an employer. **Mortgage Sale Prevention:** Assembly gave third reading to bill to prevent mortgage foreclosure if proprietor unable to pay principal but has paid taxes, insurance and interest of at least five per cent, even when contracted interest rate may be higher. **Municipal Affairs:** Assembly gave third reading to bill to authorize city of Quebec to borrow \$650,000 to meet and consolidate its deficit for current fiscal year. **Old Age Pensions:** First cheques to Pensioners issued under provincial O.A.P. Act. **Public Ac-**

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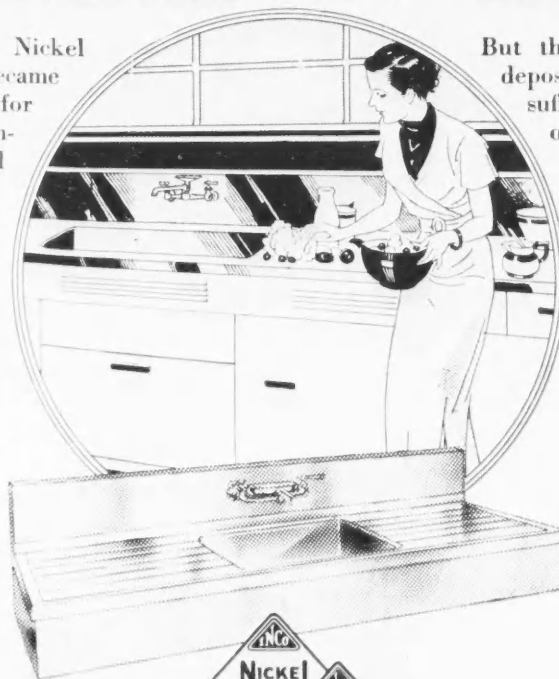


Dumping ore to feed the crusher on the 2200 foot level of the Frood Mine near Sudbury, Ontario

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SUPPOSE FOR A MOMENT that the great Nickel deposits in the Sudbury basin suddenly became exhausted. What a calamity it would be for Canada! Eight thousand Canadian employees of the Nickel Company alone would be thrown out of employment. The great concentrating and smelting plants near Sudbury would be silent, and the huge Nickel refinery at Port Colborne would be closed. The town of Sudbury would be deserted. Canada's lumbering, agricultural and manufacturing industries would lose a valuable market for their products. Thousands would be dropped from the payrolls of Canadian industries; and the value of Canada's exports would show serious decline. Scientists, metallurgists and steel makers would immediately start their search for a substitute for Nickel. A valuable source of revenue from the markets of the world would be lost to Canada forever.



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AT THE DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BOOKMEN, Mrs. Pelham Edgar, Dr. Duncan McArthur, Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario, and Mrs. Richard Roberts.

—Photo by "Jay".

counts Committee: Evidence given during week included statement that Government contractor received gasoline from Government filling station and later billed Government for it and that he made use of Government employees and then charged Government for their time. Premier Duplessis suggested that legislation may be passed to compel reluctant witnesses to appear before the committee. **Suffrage:** Assembly by standing vote refused to grant votes to women in provincial elections.

ECCELESIASTICAL

Anglican: Archbishop M. T. M. Harding suggested to Synod of Diocese of Rupert's Land that name of "Church of England in Canada" be changed to "Episcopal Church of Canada." No action was taken. **United Church:** Miss Lydia Gruchy, first woman to receive the rite in any church in Canada, ordained into ministry at Moose Jaw, Sask.

EDUCATION

Alberta: Dr. William Alexander Robb Kerr, dean of Arts for past twenty-two years, installed as president of University of Alberta. **McGill:** Paul F. Sise, president of Northern Electric Company, elected to board of governors. **Mount Allison:** Professor Wendell P. Lawson appointed head of department of fine arts during absence of Professor Stanley Boyle. **Queens:** Honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon Lord Tweedsmuir. **St. John's College, Winnipeg:** celebrated 70th anniversary. **Toronto:** Geography has been added to subjects of teachers' course. W. J. Dunlop, Director of Extension of University of Toronto, announced.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

Dentistry: New type of denture base made of glass and colored by colloidal gold to match shade of gums, announced by Drs. Frank Lott, Dr. Irwin Ante and Dean A. D. A. Mason of Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto. **Medicine:** Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada approved registration of specialists and is willing to undertake such registration after standards of qualifications are worked out in conjunction with Canadian Medical Association. **Music:** Schedule of fees payable during 1937 to Canadian Performing Rights Society for performance of copyright music fixed by Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State.

POLITICS

Alberta: "People's League of Alberta" formed for "the maintenance of democratic institutions." Calgary membership reported as 2,000. Edmonton 900, Lethbridge 500, Medicine Hat 700. Premier Aberhart announced that Dr. William Desrosiers, McLennan, Alta., had been selected as Social Credit candidate in Grouard by-election; constituency Social Credit organization selected three possible candidates and final selection of Desrosiers made by premier and members of cabinet. **British Columbia:** "British Columbia Social Credit Union" organized at Vancouver with Premier Aberhart of Alberta named as its general chairman; the Union announced intention of having Social Credit candidate in every riding at next provincial election. **Ontario:** Country doctors, Dr. Harold A. Boyce, 41, Deseronto, and Dr. Harold E. Welch, 39, Roslin, nominated by Liberals and Conservatives respectively in East Hastings provincial by-election. Hugh Angus of Cochrane elected president of Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Ontario; vice-president, Miss Meta Woeller, Waterloo; secretary, Cyril Rice, Peterboro; treasurer, Ray Wilson, Fort Erie. **Quebec:** Social Credit candidate for Montreal mayoralty announced, F. H. Moisan.

LABOR

Dominion: Organization of eight unions in Canadian steel industry under the Lewis industrial union plan announced. **British Columbia:** Vancouver Longshoremen's Association announced that its members would not strike in sympathy with American waterfront strike. Other British Columbia longshoremen's organizations pledged sympathy with American strikers.

UTTERANCES

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King suggests one reason why the League of Nations is not fulfilling all early expectations: "When Sir Robert Borden and others drafted the Covenant they were thinking of war between nations, but what is facing Europe today is war between ideas."

OBITUARY

Abbott, Mrs. Elizabeth, Ottawa, (101). **Benedict, James Sackett,** Toronto, retired U.S. consul formerly stationed at Moncton, Campbellford, Stratford and Windsor (89). **Cleland, Mrs. W. B.,** Hamilton, noted horsewoman (46). **Faulkner, Professor Frederick R.,** Halifax, head of civil engineering department Nova Scotia Technical School (57). **Flinn, George A.,** Duluth, Minn., Riel re-

bellion correspondent for Manitoba "Sun", then published in Winnipeg (77). **Hodgeman, Mark S.,** Toronto, advertising manager SATURDAY NIGHT (50). **Horrobin, Rev. George,** Winnipeg, rector St. Jude's Anglican church, rural dean of Winnipeg (69). **Humphrey, Frederick William,** Toronto, president F. W. Humphrey Co., Ltd., wholesale grocers (78). **Klotz, Dr. Oskar,** Toronto, professor of pathology and bacteriology in University of Toronto (58). **Laumier, Wilfrid,** Montreal, controller Catholic School Commission of Montreal (68). **Laut, Wallace J.,** Bracebridge, newspaperman and publicist, former managing editor London Advertiser, editor "Gold" (59). **McIntyre, John F.,** Winnipeg, started first job printing plant in Winnipeg (84). **O'Brien, Richard,** Saint John, N.B., newspaperman, former part owner Saint John "Globe" (84). **Pangman, John E. L.,** Toronto, broker, partner Avern Pardoe and Co. (58). **Putnam, George Alfred,** Toronto, former registrar Ontario Agricultural College (66). **Reddy, Dr. H. L.,** Montreal, superintendent Montreal Women's General Hospital (82). **Shuart, Herbert E.,** Moosomin, Sask., co-publisher Moosomin "World-Spectator" (54). **Sproule, Professor G. A.,** Winnipeg, former professor of English and registrar Manitoba Agricultural College (64). **Stewart, Mrs. Ida Kate Bradshaw,** Winnipeg, writer, social service pioneer, member executive League of Nations Society. **Stewart, John William Willoughby,** Toronto, founder Monarch Life Assurance Co. of Winnipeg (68). **Watson, Robert,** Toronto, president Robert Watson Co. Ltd., confectioners (88). **Webster, Dr. Albert Edward,** Toronto, former dean of faculty of dentistry, University of Toronto, editor Dominion Dental Journal, past president Canadian Dental Association and American Institute of Dental Teachers (69). **Wheeler, J. S.,** Edmonton, mining and civil engineer (54). **Wilson, James Andrew,** Winnipeg, president Wilson Gregory Lumber Co. (66). **Yukata, S.,** Tokio, Japan, founder and president Silks Ltd., Toronto.

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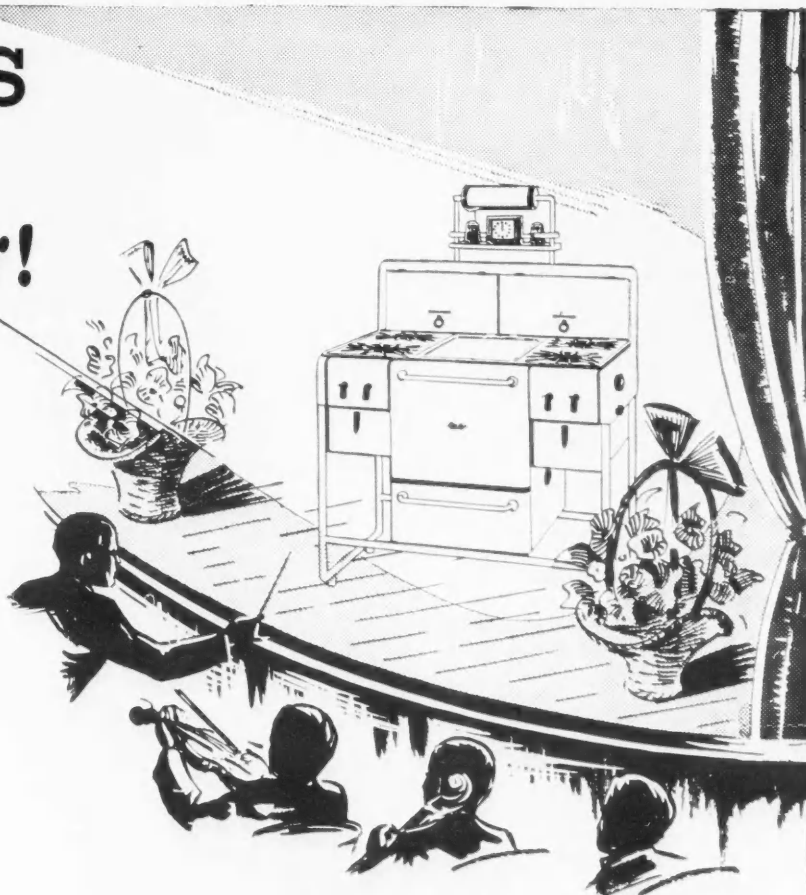
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"CASE OF IPSWICH ASSIZES"

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

CONCERNING the Simpson divorce case the British press has published only the bare facts of the legal proceedings, omitting any reference to Mrs. Simpson's friendship with the King and all speculation about the future. It might appear from this that the British press is in some way or other under royal censorship. But that is not the explanation. For the King himself has made no effort to conceal his friendship with Mrs. Simpson, though he might easily enough have done that. The King of England is well protected. On the contrary, the King has gone to unusual lengths to recognize Mrs. Simpson publicly. So the reticence of the British press can not be put down to an effort of the King to suppress knowledge of his regard for Mrs. Simpson.

The true explanation is that the British press is forbidden by a recently enacted law to make a public spectacle out of any divorce case. It may print only the bare facts of the legal proceedings. For the theory of the English law is that the divorce itself is a public matter but that the individuals concerned have a right to be protected against the commercialized exploitation of their private affairs. In the Simpson case there has existed also a gentlemen's agreement among the publishers of newspapers that they would not turn it into a circus. But this agreement, though it is undoubtedly actuated in part by deference for the Crown, is thoroughly in accord with the spirit of the new British law.

For under the British law Mrs. Simpson has the right not to have her personal life treated as a public spectacle. The law is designed to protect her in that right. But because of her friendship with the King she might have been deprived of that right. The gentlemen's agreement

papers concede to no individual who comes under the harrow.

THERE is something very lopsided about that situation and American liberty is far from being as secure as it should be while that situation exists. Our laws and customs do not adequately protect the individual against the invasion of his private rights. If he is charged with a crime, he is tried not only in the courts but simultaneously and often previously in the yellow press. If he goes into court seeking a divorce or to enforce some other right which the law gives him, he must not only prove his case before the judge and jury but expose his whole private life as well. The thing has gone so far that a man who takes a woman out to dinner in a restaurant may hear a few days later over the

radio that he is that way about her.

In fact, the American public has become curiously insensitive to private rights. The courts, in criminal cases, in divorce cases, in cases where the evidence is sensational, are shamefully timid in asserting their own decorum and in protecting the individual. Congress continually abuses most gravely its own prerogatives. Individuals are attacked in debates, they are charged, tried, and condemned in legislative hearings, without any of the ordinary legal protection that every man is supposed to enjoy.

Where individual rights are not jealously protected, freedom is imperfect and its foundations are precarious. For men become subservient, timid, and they lose the habits of self-reliance when they feel they are defenseless.

A WESTERN SCULPTOR

BY A. P. WOOLLACOTT

WESTERN Canada is young in art, but by no means lacking in material and atmosphere to inspire the creative artist.

A notable example of a sculptor who is combining old world technique with British Columbian ideals is found in Ralph Roberts, a Vancouver boy who after mastering the art of sculpture at the Wimbledon School of Arts in London returned to his native city and decided that there was sufficient inspiration in the Indian art of the coast to justify a combination of their motifs as an engraving upon European technique.

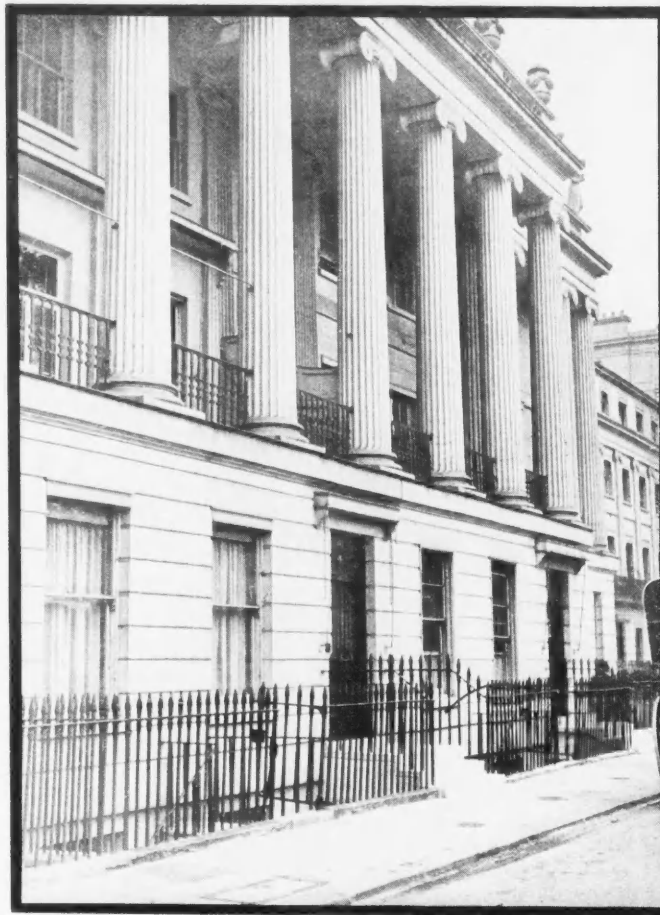
It should be said in passing that such experts as Harlan I. Smith and Martin Barlow of the Victoria Museum, Ottawa, both authorities on British Columbia Indian art, have time and again called the attention of creative artists to the large amount of basic material which is to be found in the music, the totem carvings and sculpture, the basketry, and the decorations used in household utensils by the coast Indians of the western province.

Ralph Roberts visualized a time when much more of this basic art will be engrafted not only in the creative work which may be expected

to develop in the West, but in the decoration of everyday things.

IN THIS connection Roberts quotes the eminent ethnologist, Edward John Payne, who says that the native Mexicans are traceable to a district on the Pacific coast, namely, British Columbia, from which neighborhood they had emigrated many centuries before the conquest of Mexico. They are clearly akin to tribes still found in British Columbia. These tribes in the sculptor's art excel in the fanciful and grotesque, in placing the human figure in strange postures, intermingling devices partly original and partly borrowed from animal and vegetable forms. They have acquired that distinctive and somewhat conventional manner commonly described by the word "style". What is most striking is that this style approximates so nearly to the characteristic style of Mexican sculpture that those who visit the coast of British Columbia immediately after traveling in Mexico at once recognize the resemblance between the two, all of which is very interesting to the sculptor concerned about the development of his art.

ROBERTS has been engaged in modelling a memorial for the Bimocks of Vancouver, a very splen-



THE LONDON HOME of Mrs. Ernest Simpson, No. 16 Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park.

did piece of work, which is intended to occupy a prominent place in one of the city squares. It is one of the most notable pieces of monumental sculpture in Canada, in the opinion of authorities who know what has been done in this field.

The western art movement is in its infancy, but the time is fast coming when its results will impinge upon the national consciousness. When that occurs Ralph Roberts will undoubtedly be recognized as a leader in the group in the field of sculpture.

DIAMONDS FOR XMAS

BY CLARA BERNHARDT

MY CHRISTMAS gift? What can it be? Oh, Jimmy, you're a dear! (Great Scott, I want the darn thing, but Not at this time of year.)

Oh, darling, it's a perfect fit! How did you know the size? (To think my Jim should be one of Those ring-for-Christmas guys!)

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RALPH ROBERTS

known to the public as the sculptor who has modeled the Bimocks of Vancouver. He is a young man, a native of British Columbia, who has been studying sculpture in London for several years. He is a member of the Royal Academy of Arts and has won several prizes for his work.

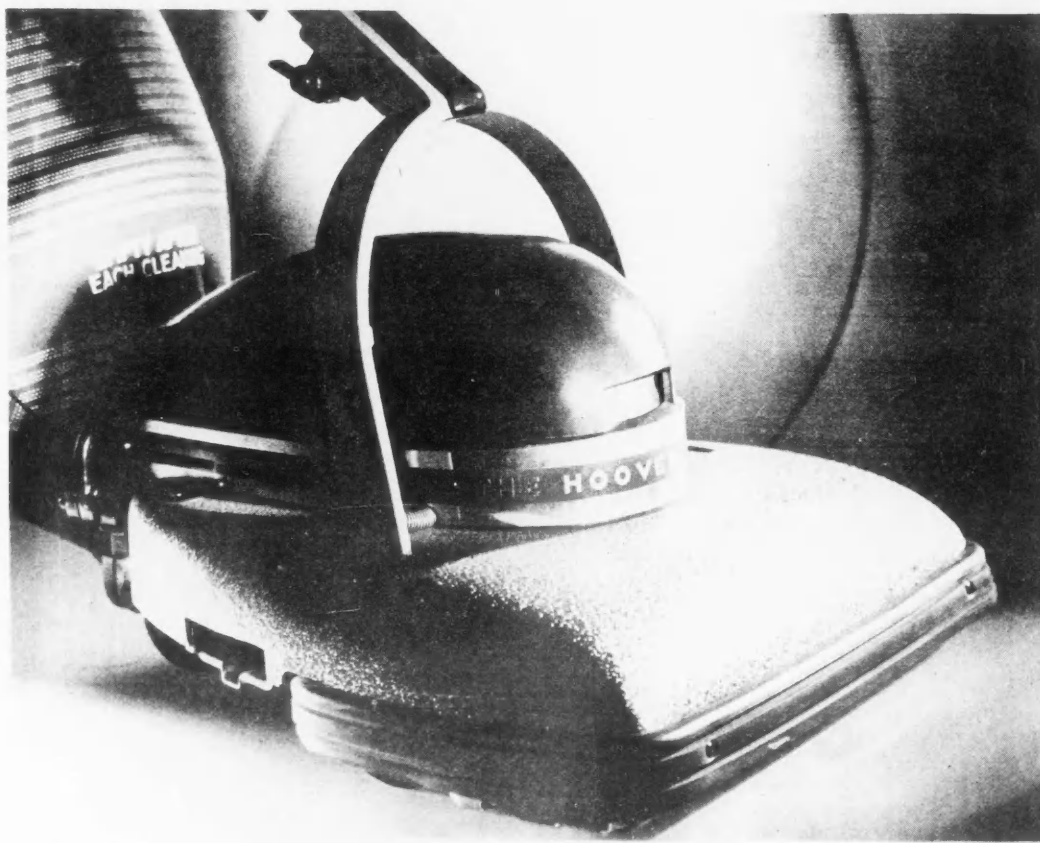
It is interesting to note that the Bimocks of Vancouver are modeled after the Indian art of the coast. The Bimocks are a memorial to the Bimocks of Vancouver, a very splendid piece of work, which is intended to occupy a prominent place in one of the city squares. It is one of the most notable pieces of monumental sculpture in Canada, in the opinion of authorities who know what has been done in this field.

The western art movement is in its infancy, but the time is fast coming when its results will impinge upon the national consciousness. When that occurs Ralph Roberts will undoubtedly be recognized as a leader in the group in the field of sculpture.



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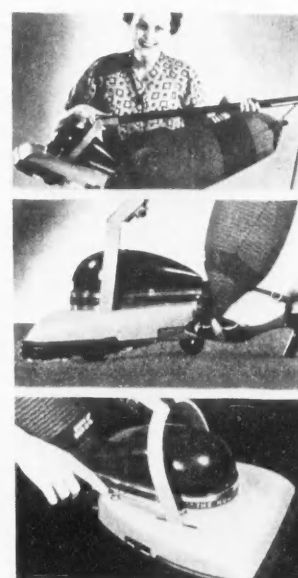
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THE ISLANDS OF THE SOUTH

WHEN the British West Indies are mentioned in the course of a discussion on travel, many Canadians are inclined to believe that these Islands are too distant and that a visit would incur too great an expenditure of time and money. Actually, the most southerly and distant of these Islands, the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, is seventeen hundred miles nearer to Halifax than is Vancouver.

Christopher Columbus, in search of the American Continent, discovered the islands of Trinidad and Tobago in 1498, and subsequently the British, French, Dutch and Spanish fought furiously for their possession. They are now being rediscovered by northern vacationists and travellers in search of sunshine and adventure under conditions of comfort and ease unknown to the original adventurers.

The island of Trinidad has an area of 1,862 square miles and Tobago 116 square miles. Their combined population is 120,000, comprised of interesting cosmopolitan types. Owing to its strategic geographical situation, Trinidad has better steamship communications than many better-known international ports. Luxurious yachts and pleasure cruise boats call at Trinidad to attain their objective in abundance. Tourist boats call to visit this island of historic importance and romantic interest—passenger boats call to serve a regular and growing trade—freight boats call for cocoa, coconuts, coffee, oil, asphalt, rum, bananas, and citrus fruit—ships of war call for stores and oil—air liners call regularly for mail and travellers in a hurry; less than two days of air travel separate Port-of-Spain, the capital, from New York or Montreal.

A fortnightly service is operated between Canada and the West Indies by luxurious liners which are the largest passenger cruise boats conducting all-the-year cruises to the West Indies.

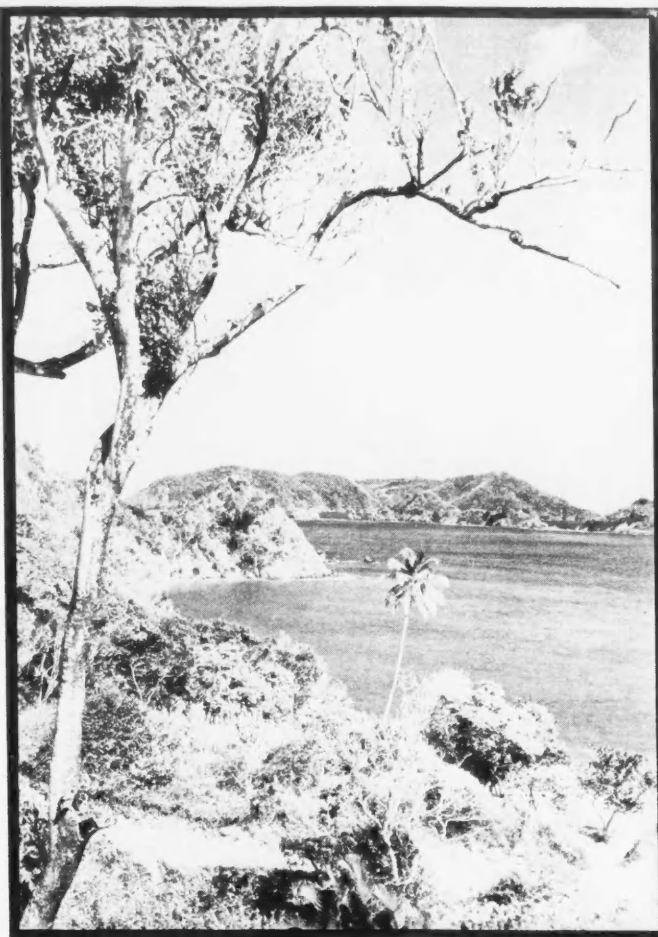
The spontaneous enthusiasm of those who visit the West Indies is in no small measure due to the unexcelled service and cuisine procurable on these boats, where universal conviviality and unreserved friendliness are taken for granted. The numerous diversions provided on board ship are varied by the excitement and wonder of frequent calls at tropical islands whose scenic beauty and native customs offer ceaseless entertainment.

COMFORT AND BEAUTY

IT IS only natural that all the comforts and amenities upon which travellers insist today are to be found in Trinidad. Shopping facilities are plentiful and convenient. The stores in Port-of-Spain are equipped to satisfy the most discriminating taste, while the prices compare favourably with those ruling in the larger cities in more northern latitudes.

The colony possesses over 2,000 miles of good motor roads, of which more than 1,000 miles are oiled or asphalted. Trinidad, besides being the largest oil-producing unit in the whole of the British Empire, is the home of the renowned Pitch Lake. This asphalt deposit, which has an area of 114 acres, provided Sir Walter Raleigh with material for caulking his ships and during the past half century has supplied the world with over five million tons of material for paving roads.

Two coastal steamers maintained by the Government ply regularly between Trinidad and the beautiful island ward of Tobago. It was from here that Daniel Defoe derived the descriptions for his immortal book "Robinson Crusoe." There is a small hotel which bears this name and there are several guest houses closely situated to the excellent sea bathing. Adjacent to Speyside on the east coast is "Little Tobago" or "Bird of Paradise" Island, solely inhabited by birds of that name, which are protected by the Government. Nowhere else in the



BIRD OF PARADISE ISLAND, as Little Tobago is known in the West Indies. Equally magnificent views are encountered throughout the island of Tobago.
—Photo courtesy Tourist Board of Trinidad and Tobago.

world can these birds be seen in their natural state, save in Dutch New Guinea, whence they came. Sir William Ingram chartered a special ship to bring them over in 1909, and later the island, which he then owned, was presented to the Colony by his sons.



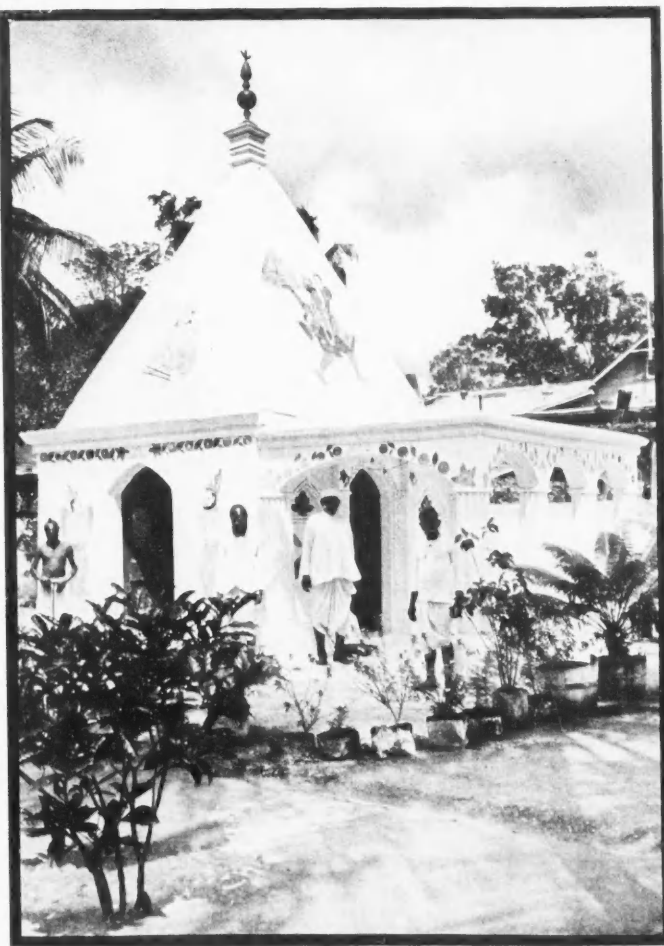
SPEYSIDE-ON-SEA, TOBAGO. Every mile of the road reveals a perfect panorama in this Robinson Crusoe's Island of the glorious West Indies.
—Photo courtesy Tourist Board of Trinidad and Tobago.

Tobago is beyond the beaten path of travellers and its outstanding charm is that of unspoiled beauty. Here one will feel close to nature in all its tropical loveliness and days may be spent in peace and quiet, with a minimum of clothing, leaving the sun and sea

monometer rarely rises above 90° F. Port-of-Spain has been described as the healthiest town in the West Indies and has an excellent water supply. Fascinating excursions by road under archways of bamboo and through mile after mile of sugar cane and cocoa estates and virgin forest, punctuated at intervals by glimpses of the primitive but picturesque habitations of the peasant folk, lure the visitor away from the towns through country roads that lead to palm-fringed bays where one can laze in the blue waters of the Caribbean or battle with the tumbling surf of the Atlantic.

A wide variety of recreation tempts the visitor. A complete catalogue of water sports is available at reasonable cost. One may thrill to the game, righting spirit of the tarpon, cavall, kingfish, mackerel and grouper, many of which attain sizes unusual in more temperate climes. Choices are available of horse-racing, football, field hockey, riding, tennis, golf and cricket. Several tennis clubs offer facilities for temporary membership and there are three good golf courses in Trinidad where devotees of the game may play upon payment of a modest green fee.

Hotels have left no stone unturned by constant improvements and innovations to make sure that the outdoor delights of Trinidad and Tobago are fittingly crowned by the indoor comforts provided in the places of residence. One will enjoy one's cocktail at six o'clock in the evening, as one sits overlooking tropical gardens, where humming birds quiver around flowering shrubs, and when, as you watch them, darkness comes on, you will wonder at the beauty of the fireflies and glow-worms. The visitor hardly knows which he has enjoyed most—the outdoor delights or the wonderful evenings at the hotel, where one dances to the strains of an orchestra reared in the home of dance, its natural tropical home. And whether you dance or whether you prefer to sit in the cool of such evenings of enchantment as the tropics alone know and which are so outstandingly alluring in the Islands of Trinidad and Tobago, you will feel that life is good and that your visit has not only brought you something which you would not have missed for worlds, but also, you will realize and determine that you have not paid your last visit to these hospitable shores.



THE EAST INDIAN POPULATION of Trinidad still retains the rites and ceremonies of their native land. Here is one of the many East Indian temples on the island.
—Photo courtesy Tourist Board of Trinidad and Tobago.

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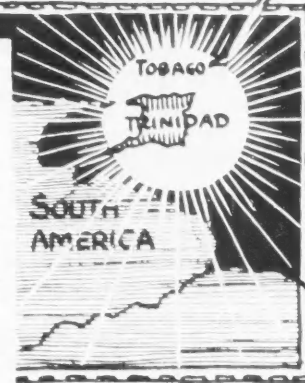
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THE WORLD OF ART

BY G. CAMPBELL McINNES

THE Royal Canadian Academy has one advantage over all other art bodies in Canada. It is the only institution under whose aegis artists from all parts of the Dominion can display their works on an equal footing. It was founded to advance the development of the visual arts in Canada. Thus it began its career on a basis almost as wide as art itself. That this basis later narrowed will surprise no one who is familiar with the history of official art bodies. Institutionalize any creative impulse and it tends to ossify. Of late, the Academy, sensibly realizing the dangers of exclusiveness, began to broaden its basis of inclusion. Theoretically a sound plan, this was in practice an unhappy step. Official bodies can rarely make concessions and retain their dignity, especially when the concessions are imposed from without by force of circumstances, rather than created from within. The result is to be seen at the Academy's 57th Annual Exhibition at the Art Gallery of Toronto. However much one may applaud the new liberal policy, it has rendered the showing utterly chaotic, and proves that flirting with "modernism", like having one's face lifted, deceives no one.

One would prefer the Academy to be itself. Why should it be *avant garde*? For that, in spite of the President's denial, is what it is about. It is a hopeless and unnecessary task. It turns the academic painter into an *opérateur*, while the boss of officialdom prevents the "modern" from sending his best work. Thus both suffer. "And those behind cried 'Forward'.

and those in front cried 'Back'". Can we not rid ourselves of these right and left wing labels and settle down to paint as we feel?

And as far as feeling is concerned, how many of these pictures *had* to be painted? Technique is essential, for craftsmanship is the way by which a man expresses himself coherently. But when he has nothing to say, what can craftsmanship avail? The plethora of technical perfection is crushing in its oppressiveness. I freely admit that there is not a really bad work in the showing, but this is poor praise for a society from whom we have the right to expect the cream of creative art for 1936. Or am I wrong in thinking that we have any right to expect anything? There are a few liars to be culled out of the dead land, but here is no burgeoning. It was better than this last year.

AS TO whether the attitude inspiring most of the exhibitors is, as the President would have us believe, akin to that inspiring most of the painters from the Van Eycks to Manet (at which point, great painting apparently came to an abrupt end), I am ignorant. The results, however, are far different, not only in degree, which is natural, but in kind. But then, during 446 of the 500 years which this period covers, there were no academies, and consequently no short cuts to greatness. The contributors (again I quote the President) are "active recorders of those things which are lovely in their own eyes and those of their normal fellow men." One grasps the implication. But the glory of the artist is his very

abnormality, by conventional standards. "The beauty of art," remarked the late Clutton Brock, "comes from the incessant effort of the artist to do more than he can." Here most people can do just what they want to do. The universe is boxed, taped and handed to us in a cellophane wrapper. Still it's a mad world, my masters, as John Ford once observed.

And now for a few liars. In the realm of official portraiture there is much soundly executed work, notably by Marion Long and G. A. Reid. Aleksandre Beregovitch's still life is richly conceived, and the President has a charming little study as one could well desire. Kay Daly's interior shows a great advance, and Agnes Lefort's "After the Storm" has a real plasticity rare enough here. There are some fine studies by Robert Ross, Yulia Biriukova, John Alfson and Lawren Harris Jr. This last has unfortunately been hung behind a door in a dark corner, but good wine needs no bush. Connoisseurs of the dramatic will pause before Charles Comfort's smoke-stack; there are some distinguished water colors by the Haworths, some first rate graphic work from Leonard Hutchison, some pleasantly decorative figures by Betty Maw; C. W. Jefferys' pen sketch and Franklin Arbuckle's slice of city life are excellent specimens of illustrative work, and Scott Carter's ceiling decoration is a model of careful craftsmanship. Among the sculpture the work of Cleve Horne, Florence Wyle, Lillas Farley and Mrs. Johnson should not be missed. Eric Aldwinckle's land-

scapes make one wish he would turn his hand to lifting our posters from the mire. And at the end of the Long Gallery, a solitary work by the late Homer Watson shines forth in silvery splendor, putting its colleagues to shame. Here, for all its roughness, its heaviness, its thick impasto, is a picture that *had* to be painted. It is very fine.

MISS ELIZABETH WILKES is having an exhibition of small water colors at the MacDonald Galleries on Grenville Street. Her command over her medium is quite astonishing for a young woman of nineteen, and it is to be hoped that the relative ease with which realization comes to her will not later step between her and her emotional reaction to her subject. That is usually the danger with technical facility. It is too early to predict what Miss Wilkes will do, but she has an undoubted talent, which at present does not impede her. Some of her flower studies are quite lovely.

A SOCIETY in the habit of conducting two shows a year, one of which takes place in the hallowed atmosphere of a public institution, and the other in the full hurly-burly of a commercial gallery, is liable to be looked on askance. One may be forgiven for inferring that, while the functions of the two showings may not be mutually exclusive, one is devoted rather to exhibiting than selling, and the other frankly to selling. In this there is no harm, provided that the members of the society are honest with the public, and prefer always to put their best before them, to shining once a year among their own hierarchy and palming off duds in the sale room.

This, happily, the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color does not do. Their showing last year at the Eaton Galleries on College Street undoubtedly did them less than justice. (Continued on next page)

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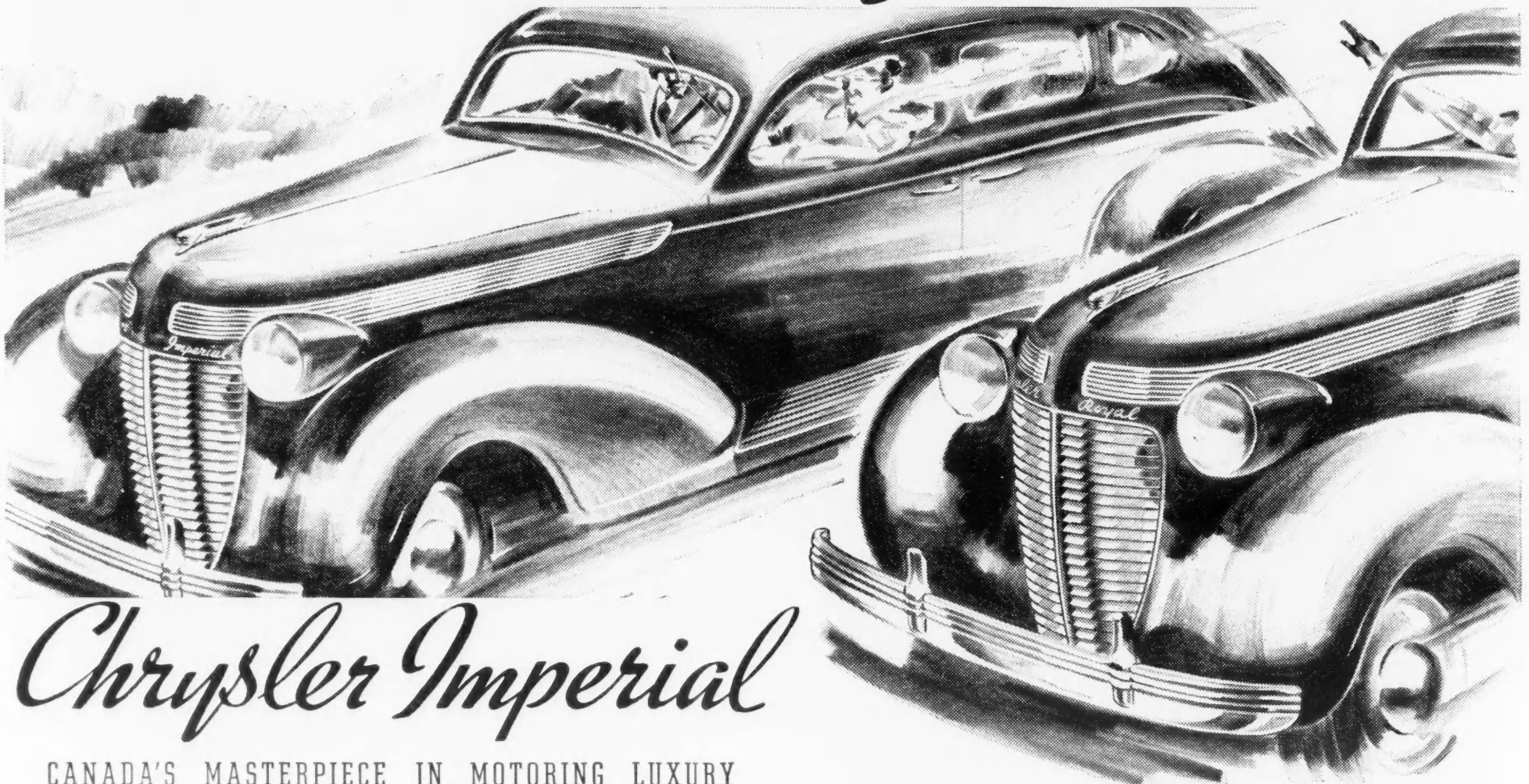


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THE EASY WASHING MACHINE CO. LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: TORONTO (10), ONT.

MADE IN CANADA by **EASY**

CHRYSLER for 1937



Chrysler Imperial

CANADA'S MASTERPIECE IN MOTORING LUXURY
AT SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED PRICES!

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL for 1937 stands supreme as the last word in motoring style, big-car comfort and luxury.

At rest—a greyhound straining at his leash . . . in motion—a thoroughbred in the full beauty of his rhythmic stride. All who see it thrill to the dynamic Chrysler Imperial.

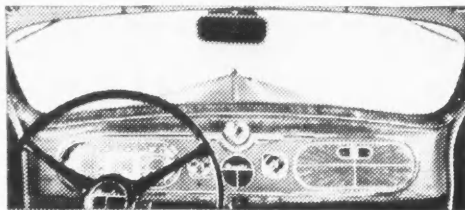
Inside, rich fabrics and luxurious appointments, low floors and softly-pillowed, "chair-high" seats invite you to rest and relax.

Drive as far as you will . . . two, three, four hundred miles in a day . . . you step out refreshed and ready for work or for play.



Of course all this luxury and comfort did not "just happen". In places your eye may never reach, Chrysler Engineers have performed their miracles. Such things as *Balanced-Weight Distribution . . . Tapered, Amola Steel Springs . . . Aero-Hydraulic Shock Absorbers . . . New Sound-Absorbing, Rubber-Cushioned Body Mountings . . . Sound-proofing Insulations . . . Floating Power Engine Mountings . . . new Safety-Steel bodies with seamless steel tops*—all these and many more Chrysler Engineering advancements give you motoring at its luxurious best.

See the new Chrysler Imperial. Drive one! You will be delighted with the new 1937 Chrysler Imperial.



Chrysler Royal

AN ACHIEVEMENT IN LUXURIOUS MOTORING AT AN
AMAZINGLY NEW LOW PRICE!

IT IS A TRIBUTE to the genius of Chrysler Engineers that they have been able to produce such a beautiful, luxurious, power-packed motor car as the new Chrysler Royal—at prices so little higher than are asked for cars in the lowest-priced field.

Entirely new . . . new in design . . . new in dynamic, action-line contour . . . a great new "Gold Seal" engine—93 horsepower, with the highest compression for its bore the world has ever seen. . . . Uses ordinary gasoline yet delivers three to four more miles per gallon than many engines of much less horsepower.

New in comfort—body rides cushioned on spools of live rubber that absorb road shocks and noise . . . new airplane-type shock absorbers . . . new quiet body, insulated against noise as scientifically as a broadcasting studio . . . new driving ease . . . new safety-styled interiors—all at a surprisingly new low price!

See and drive a Chrysler Royal. It now costs so little more to own the best. See your nearest Chrysler-Plymouth dealer today.

ROYAL LEADERS OF THE KING'S HIGHWAY

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

WE SAT on a peculiarly hard bench in a big hall last night and listened to an expert talk for an hour on his favorite subject: Samuel Pepys.

Perhaps there are men of personality and high position who have lived through the past seventy or so odd years and kept diaries that will eventually be published. Granted they were well done they would make pretty fascinating reading for generations yet unborn. Lots of things worth writing about have happened since Victoria gravely mounted the throne that her great grandson is inclined to treat as a rocking-chair. But it would be hard to beat the series of events covered by the life-time and diary of little Mr. Pepys. And what modern could possibly combine the garrulity, unconscious humor, and devastating honesty that give the famous diaries such amazing vitality?

Little Samuel Pepys got a half holiday from St. Paul's School to go and see Charles I's head chopped off at Whitehall, and enjoyed it greatly—quite as much, apparently as a modern Prep school boy a matinee starring Boris Karloff. Some years later he went with equal enthusiasm to see a Colonel Harrison pay the first penalty for part in the Royal execution. Samuel reports the Colonel looked as well and cheerful as could be expected under the circumstances—quite a feat when one considers that he was hanged, drawn, and quartered before Mr. Pepy's eyes.

Pepys prospered through Cromwell's regime and married a girl of 15 who was half French Huguenot and half Irish and whom most people now think was Miss Yvonne Arnaud in private life. He got a job as secretary to an Important Person and put out to sea with his Chief only to discover he was in on the ground floor in bringing about the Restoration, for they returned with Charles II. From then on Pepys ran the Navy, making the job of permanent Under-Secretary in that department no subsequent sinecure. He lived through the great plague and looked out his bedroom window to watch the Great Fire of London. He saw Charles II buried and was such a friend of James II he did time in the Tower when he, too, was suspected of popery. The Revolution that brought William and Mary to the throne ended his official career. He wrote six volumes of a diary in shorthand—Shelton's system complicated by wives of his own—and he finally died in his bed at Clapham.

What a grand tour through this world!

A MAN we know who wears his collar the other way round (what nice friends you have Miss Claire) gave us some side-lights on his profession not long ago. One of his own early difficulties was learning to conceal his astonishment at the names Christian people deliberately fasten on their helpless offspring. We asked for instances and this is what we drew.

In a small Ontario town a Mother



COCKTAIL FROCK OF BLACK CREPE with slim skirt topped by a circ net jacket and brilliant clips. The flaring peplum is both new and flattering. Worn with it is an ultra smart hat of black satin, an off-the-face coronet with fascinating veil.

—Courtesy Fairweather Ltd.

we will call Mrs. Jones because it is not her name presented her daughter for baptism, and had her registered, Victoria Dei Gratia Jane. It must have been quite a surprise to the girl when Jane-by-the-grace-of-God grew up.

"Name this child," he said turning unsuspiciously to the Father at the ceremony in a coast town. "Ocean, sir," said the Father. "I beg your pardon," said the Padre, "would you spell it please?" "O I ain't no scoldard, sir, just call her Ocean," said her parent. "Do you by any chance mean the Sea?" "That's it sir," said the Father beaming, and "Ocean" was duly launched.

In Hoboken, New York, he ministered to a family whose surname "Goat" surely called for due Christian consideration, but they called their daughter Annie after her Mother, and their

son William, for the only adequate reason, one supposes.

In a Parish where colored people flourished he rejoined in the care of a darky housekeeper named Elovine who had two sisters, one Euthia and the other Albina. Albina had a pal called Luna. Luna, he said, "walked in beauty like the night".

That's all he could remember at one sitting.

THE Fashion Show being staged in connection with the Motor Show in Toronto was just being organized when we strolled in. Lovely mannequins were all over the place going through the motions, surely the most exhausting in the world to ordinary mortals, of pulling gowns on over their heads and taking them off to try others. What leaves you and me dishevelled and depressed doesn't disturb a hair of their beautiful heads. Up they come smiling, asking for more. The clothes themselves stress interesting materials and colors rather than any surprising cut. Detail is restrained, austerity takes the place of fussy trimming.

A day dress of dark green satin-backed crepe with the new tree bark surface has a high neck, long sleeves, and fine detail around hem, throat, and cuff worked out in the material of the gown folded and pinched into something that looks like a series of tiny bow-knots. A Chinese yellow of the same type has a tiny standing collar, and little self-frogs down the chest, a long sleeve, slightly full shoulder and flared skirt.

Lamé is the big story for street length dinner clothes. A Chinese lacquered and gold lamé is piped with black velvet and has a high Empire waist, short folded-shoulder sleeves and no belt. A green and gold with the same Empire line has a meek little tailored collar. A purple-blue and silver has a long skirt but a simple shirt-maker collar and short sleeves.

Mainbocher's handsome black crepe dinner dress has long sleeves with plain shoulders, a crossed front making a V neckline banded with turquoise which also hems the skirt. There is a sharp little pointed train, and gold sequins are sewn in a pattern half on the black and half on the turquoise.

Nets, shown with laces far earlier this season than for many years, are represented by a russet net with wide rucked bands of matching velvet on the full skirt and at the shoulders. A grand white metallic-taffeta has a peplum making a little bustle on its demure full-skirted back. An old blue taffeta picture frock with a tight little buttoned bodice has about a mile of

material in the skirt applied in deep, pressed cartridge pleats at the waistline. The necessary black velvet is represented by a tuffeta backed full-skirted black velvet frock with crimson flowers on the bosom. Guaranteed to make the stag line breathe more deeply.

Smart dresses under fur coats all tend to carry out the color scheme of the fur. Royal oak—which is darker than rust, is worn under mink, an ombre grey becoming deep oxford at the hem under grey persian lamb, and brown and gold under a dark brown seal.

All wearable clothes, built chiefly for that quaint survival of so many attacks—the Lady.

WORLD OF ART

(Continued from page 18)

and I still feel that in holding two exhibitions with different ends in view, the Society is skating on thin ice. But the current showing, again at the Eaton Galleries, is free from all blame in this respect. It is small, selective, and therefore, on the whole, remarkably fine. Also it is particularly well hung, and, most gratifying of all, the common skill of the members in their medium gives it a unity most pleasant to see. This showing is well worth a visit. Nearly everyone is at the top of their form, while Fritz Brandtner's farmhouse and Peet Nicol's nude are the best work I have seen from both of them during the past year.

"MOUNTAINS and Olive Trees", "Cypresses", "Haystacks" in "Provence", and "Restaurant Interior", the paintings of Van Gogh reproduced in last week's SATURDAY NIGHT, are the property of the Kroll-Müller Foundation, Wassenaar, Holland.

TRAVELERS

Miss Maud MacArthur, of Winnipeg, is in Edmonton where she is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Garth Morse and Mr. Morse.

Mrs. George Heffelfinger has returned to Winnipeg from Minneapolis, where she spent the past few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Toller, of Ottawa, have been spending a short time in New York.

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Toronto's Newest
FOOD SHOPPING CENTRE
BASEMENT MAIN STORE

No C.O.D. orders accepted by phone or mail



LOW PRICE POLICY

A new price policy that definitely places this "FOODATERIA" as the logical place to shop for low prices on quality foods.

CITY WIDE DELIVERY

Now Eaton's FOODATERIA has arranged that your combined order of \$5.00 and over including meats and fruits will be delivered to any city and suburban address. Consider this advantage when ordering your week-end food needs at the FOODATERIA low prices.

NEW FEATURES

The Waffle Shop where choice bakery goods are baked before your eyes. Hostess Shop Section for the entertainment specialties—Custom ground Coffee—Health Drink Counter—extended Fish and Meat selection.

Smart is the word that best describes this most modern of food centres—designed to make your food shopping easy, convenient, and decidedly profitable. New easy access fixtures—wide aisles—brilliant lighting—extended variety of foods in a setting in tune with today—bright, clean and spotlessly white. Make a point to shop in this new department. It's smart—it's thrifty.

A FEW EXAMPLES OF THE EVERYDAY FOODATERIA LOW PRICES

Campbell's Famous Condensed TOMATO SOUP	10½ oz. tin 3 for 25c
Eaton's Broken PEKOE TEA	lb. 38c
Eaton's Tuck Shop PEANUT BUTTER	32 oz. jar 25c
Aylmer Brand APPLE JELLY with pectin	32 oz. jar 25c
Aylmer Brand PORK AND BEANS	22 oz. tin 9c
McCormick's Christie's and Weston's SODA BISCUITS	7½ oz. pkg. 11c
Nestle's, Borden's, Carnation EVAPORATED MILK	tall tin 8c

Visit **EATON'S FOODATERIA**
THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

BEHIND SHOP WINDOWS BY MERLA M. WELLS

THE SMALL HAT for Winter, of course. Small, snug, that fits your head, familiarly, with kind consideration, and no "fenders" or other lateral extension. Brims in winter presage battle... fur collar versus brim... and the fur collar always wins. The brim is tilted, and your struggle with it, and your hat complex is all of a dither until you reach a reorganizing mirror.

Tris, to be sure, walks in line with this hat trism, and her unfailing deftness in fitting and styling will assure you comfort, distinction in pleasure in your winter dinner or street belt. Tris Hat Shoppe, 96 Bloor, West. KL 5752.

"MORE THINGS" on heaven and earth than we wet of in our philosophy. The old Shakespearian doubt assailed us once again at the Marigold.

Unusual establishment; unusual consultant oracle, Madame Madava. Afternoon tea, comfortably imbued on lounge furnishing, in an atmosphere more than suggestive of the "visity" semi-formal afternoon call.

The Marigold, 900 Bay Street. KL 3766.

AN INVITING sparkle of glassware: examples from the studios surely produced under the influence of happy, playful or ingenious moods. Pastoral etched pieces of stoneware, relish dishes, vases, ash trays, etc.

Then Christmas cards. The modernistic tableaux of children and scraphing personal cards by the clever Amy Stevenson, Fred Brieden's delightful watercolor series, those beautiful block prints in both personal and counter cards, and the ever-popular Canadian Art Series. Brown and gold are the new colors for seals, tags, ribbons, etc. All of which adds up to a fractional presentation of the Little Shop Around the Corner. Order early please.

35 Bloor Street West. Telephone Kingsdale 2863. Branch 1456 Yonge Street, Hyland 2856.

WHEN ELINOR GLYN flipped the flamboyant "It" into its fashionable tutore she set the youth of the period scurrying in frantic search within themselves for this *para dix* to place upon their brows as the seal of "Personality." But, as Miss Koenig says, "In spite of this the visible manifestation remained as scarce as ever." For it seems, this "It" is not one thing but an equilibrium, a fine balance of many things, each requiring its special culture and proportion, and blossoming forth in the unmistakable, yet difficult to analyze, power of Personality. Miss Koenig, of course, admits the existence of much natural and spontaneous Personality but after much study in her chosen field in England and Canada, she deplores the difference, misgiving, timidity, and personal inhibition that obscure and destroy the possibilities of a large percentage of us. Miss Koenig is planning a course in Drawing Room Personality.

Studio, 745 Millwood Road, Hudson 2759.



Eight colorful evenings (Six afternoons). Spectacular competitions in hunter, jumper, saddle and harness classes. Brilliant riding; Brush and Foreign Army officers teams. It's "Youth in Agriculture" Year all through the Fair.

For box and special reservations Telephone W-Artesles 2800 Tickets: 48 King St. W.



FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE • Travelers gather at The Stevens assured of gracious hospitalities and superlative service because of its management cares.

THE STEVENS

WORLD'S LARGEST HOTEL
CHICAGO
ROOMS WITH BATH FROM \$2.50
OTTO K. EITEL
GEN. MANAGER



LARRY THOMAS, as King Charles II in "And So to Bed", to be produced by the 56 Church St. Players Guild at Margaret Eaton Hall, Nov. 12-13-14.

PAINS ALL OVER HIS BODY

Kruschen Made Him Feel a New Man

Read the experience of this man who had rheumatism so badly that at times he was prevented from working:

"About 10 months ago," he writes, "I suffered terribly with rheumatism and neuritis. The pains were all over my body and some days I could not even get up from bed to go to work. A friend visited me and suggested that I should try Kruschen Salts. I did so, the result being that the pains seemed to gradually disappear. I have been going to work ever since without a break, thanks to Kruschen Salts, and I feel a new man."—A.R.

Rheumatic conditions are frequently the result of an excess of uric acid in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts are notable for their work in dissolving uric acid. Other ingredients assist Nature to expel the dissolved acid from the system.



MURINE
FOR YOUR EYES

Murine relieves and relaxes tired, burning eyes. Cleanses and soothes red-denied, irritated eyes. Easy to use. For adults or infants. Use Murine daily.

ADVISED TO EAT BRAN FOR HER CONSTIPATION*

Kellogg's ALL-BRAN Helps Miss Hanson

Read this enthusiastic, voluntary letter: "Just a line to let you know how much I appreciate Kellogg's ALL-BRAN. I was troubled with constipation. I asked my doctor what to do. He said to eat bran."

"I tried other brands but they weren't too good, and I read Kellogg's ALL-BRAN, and it is just wonderful. It makes delicious muffins, too."—Miss Agnes Hanson (ad. dress upon request).

ALL-BRAN provides mild "bulk"—just what the average man. This delicious cereal also furnishes vitamins B and iron.

The "bulk" in ALL-BRAN absorbs moisture, and easily expels and restores the system. It is often more effective than that found in fruits and vegetables, as it does not break down within the body. ALL-BRAN also supplies vitamin B and iron.

Isn't this natural food pleasanter than patent medicines? Just eat two tablespoons daily. If not relieved, see your doctor.

Sold by all grocers, ALL-BRAN is much more effective than patent-bran products. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.

*Constipation does not disappear "fully" in most cases.

MOSSFIELD all-wool BLANKETS



PORRITTS & SPENCER
(CANADA) LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

EVERY year at this time, the Poppy Fund, a very worthy organization devoted to the care of war veterans and their families, opens its Caledonia Market in Toronto. Last week Mrs. Bruce, wife of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, declared the Market officially open, and a successful sale was held for three days, the proceeds of which went to the Fund. Many socially prominent women work like Trojans, both before and during the Market, in collecting and selling the goods.

The whole thing is really a rummage sale on a grand scale, and everybody, including buyers and sellers, has a grand and glorious time. All the friends of the Poppy Fund gather together their white elephants and send them to the Fair, then they go to the Fair and probably proceed to acquire those sent in by other people! Mrs. Melville White told of a lamp which made its appearance at the Market three years in succession, being bought every year by a different person who promptly sent it in for sale the following year. We never did hear about its final fate.

There is a fascinating collection of objects, some of them strange, useful, odd, many of them beautiful, a few of them valuable. Men's silk topers mingle with riding boots just across the aisle from all kinds of china and glass. There is old silver and brass. Tall wooden bedsteads lean indolently against a wall adjacent to plush chaise-longues. An enchanting old rocker cradles of oak, beautifully fashioned by hand by some craftsman of long ago stands beside an upright piano. A seal cape with pointed edges awaits a buyer, as do evening wraps, all kinds of clothing, books, pictures and radios.

The whole thing is quite enough to arouse the hunting instinct in every visitor, and no one who has ever gone to the Caledonia Market would miss its yearly appearance.

The Market is over for this year, but it probably will take place next year. In the meantime, the Poppy Fund in Toronto can be kept in mind as a place where one can send house-wanted treasures in the household. The Fund scores nothing, and can make use of everything, even old envelopes with stamps on them. To an elderly man, unable to do other work, is given the job of detaching the stamps, which are bundled up in lots and sent to England. What England does with them we don't know, but it is a little added zest to the mill at the Poppy Fund and the fine work it is doing.

YOU often a change of fixtures to improve the decoration of a room is the only consideration in making such a change. The primary object, always, should be to provide correct lighting that will give the eyes their greatest comfort and ease. Almost inevitably, it will follow that such a lighting plan will be effective decoratively.

The lighting need not necessarily be strong. There must be light that is free from glare and free from sharp contrasts. Glare not only reduces the ability of the eyes to function properly, but it is injurious to the eyes and causes other ailments that follow in the wake of eye troubles.

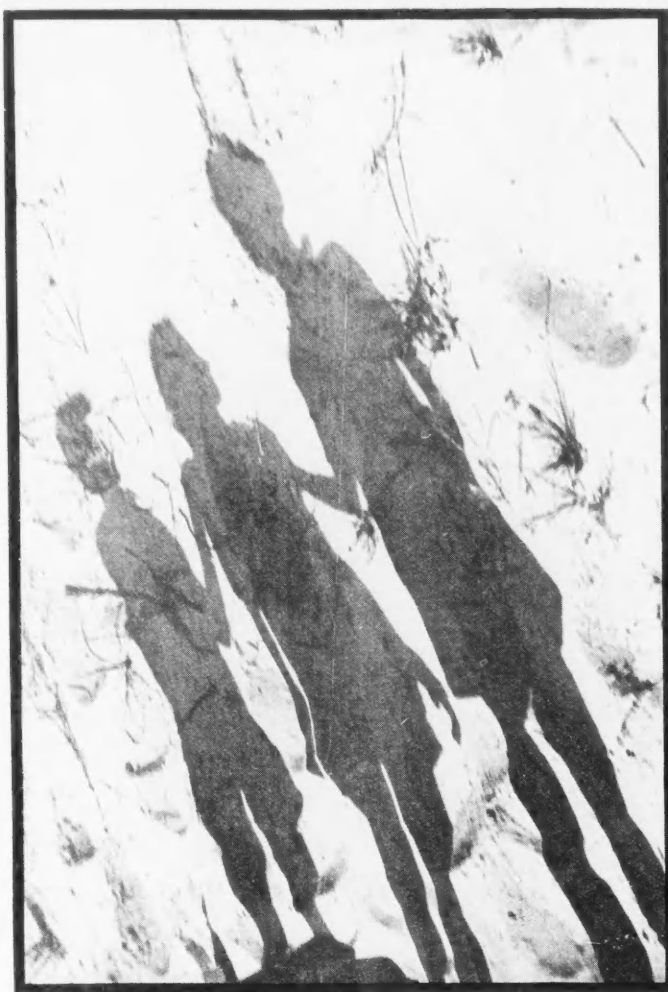
Too great a contrast of light and shadow in a room is quite as harmful as glare. For instance, the book one is reading may be flooded with light (good light) from the reading lamp, but if the rest of the room is dimly lighted, the eyes receive a shock every time they are raised from the white page in the book. Glare and excessive contrast are two very harmful things, and they should be carefully avoided. People who use their eyes under poor and inadequate lighting conditions for prolonged periods frequently suffer more nervous muscular tension than a manual worker. Human beings are human seeing machines whose behavior and happiness depend to a great extent upon light and vision.

In most modern homes lighting is charted and measured with as much care as that entering into the planning of the house itself. By means of various devices electricians and engineers are able to determine how much light is required in any room, and as we all become more conscious of the importance of correct and adequate light, it is possible that many of the eye ailments from which many people suffer will become a thing of the past.

A DELIGHTFULLY new color scheme for a bathroom is to be seen in Three House at the T. Eaton Company. The floor is black linoleum bordered in white with a red and white tile border. In the center of the floor, Pale Pencil gray tile covers the lower wall above which is horizontally striped paper with groups of red sailboats. At the window is pale beige but not curtain edged with thick white rope. The curtain, draped to the side with a rope tieback. The fluffy white towel is and the bath mat are bordered in gray and black. Coming to towels, conventional simplicity may lack the temporary "staidness" touch, but in the long run, a feeling of stability is the thing to aim for. Bath towels, in particular, have been running rampant recently and Cannon's towel of plain white spangleness large enough to satisfy the most child-mind, is a real joy, while Marx's will supply you with plain white or flannel you in any color scheme you may want to develop.

Incidentally, plain white bath towels with colored monograms are being shown by a number of the leading shops. Also darker shades, such as maroon, deep blue and dull greens are—funny enough, increasing in demand, no doubt prompted by modern interiors.

Hand-towels kept in the conservative side and similar in design give an air of orderliness to the linen supply. Always have quantities on hand, but better not have them too



SAND SHADOWS. Honorable Mention Photograph, by Lois M. Middleboro, 142 Tenth St. W., Owen Sound, Ont.

varied. Buy a dozen or more guest-towels for parties and similar occasions, and have them of colored linen, hand-embroidered and lace-trimmed, if you like. They are fun to buy and fun to have, but don't let the idea run away with your budget.



By Appointment

Cocktail Hour

WHEN the cares of the day give place to the easy informality of Cocktails and Chatter, the Yardley Lavender is the appropriate perfume. Its fresh, delicate beauty brings charm and grace to the occasion and makes its fragrant contribution to the enjoyment of the hour.

Lavender in sprinkler bottles, stoppered bottles and pocket flasks, 40c. to \$12.

There is a complete series of beauty preparations with the same delightful fragrance including—

Old English Lavender Soap (the luxury soap of the world), 3 cakes for \$1.00
English Complexion Cream.....\$1.10
Lavender Face Powder.....\$1.10
Lipstick.....\$1.10
Bath Salts.....\$1.10
Talc.....40c & 85c

Send for "Beauty Secrets from Bond Street" a charming little booklet which gives complete directions for perfecting the complexion and is sent post free on application to, Dept. S, Yardley & Co., (Canada) Ltd., Yardley House, Toronto.

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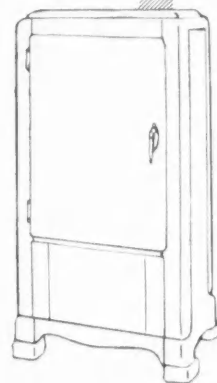
From an ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

"THERE are two types of beauty toward which electrical engineering can help you. Through the practical beauty of modern electrical ranges, refrigerators, and all the hundreds of attractively designed appliances, it will beautify your kitchen, and your home.

And because these appliances save you time and work and worry—they add serenity to your life. They give you more time for enjoying life. They ward off the inevitable disfigurement of heavy household drudgery. They help to maintain the beauty of health."

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS have been perfected until they now combine maximum beauty and performance with minimum cost. The food storage space has been scientifically designed to give roomy, practical interiors. The cabinets have easy to clean surfaces. The fast-freezing trays give you delicious frozen desserts in an hour or less; ice cubes always ready for use. Drop in and see the modern Electric refrigerators at 14 Carlton Street. Payments may be made along with your regular Toronto Hydro bills.

MODERN ELECTRIC RANGES are now built in a variety of beautiful models to suit every purse and every type of kitchen. They have insulated, fully automatic ovens; fast-heating elements. And in Toronto, the cost of cooking electrically is less than 2/3 of a cent per person per meal. Payments may be made with your regular Toronto Hydro bills.



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Telephone AD. 2261

CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

"ON WHAT culinary matter can we hope to be enlightened this week, Miss Brown?" asked our host at luncheon yesterday.

He has known us since we wore can-brie petticoats.

"I have no idea," I answered despondently. "What would you suggest?"

"I never do have an idea ahead. In my opinion it is sufficient cause for any girl's thanksgiving to have a couple of ideas to rub together when she really needs them without expecting extras to be lying around loose all week getting dog-eared."

"Why not describe your present meal?" . . . Oh, with perfect frankness, of course," he went on.

"O really now, I couldn't do that," I countered weakly; with what novelists call "a pretty gesture of appreciation," to include the host, the sentiment of the occasion, and the carefully chosen food.

"It wouldn't be the first time. Ordering food for you ought to entitle your host to a public service medal with the check," said he.

So that's what you get for a little carefully nurtured interest in what you eat. There ain't no justice.

But just to show there are no hard feelings and that his confidence in me is not misplaced, here's what we had for luncheon.

It began with a glass of Sherry—nice brown Sherry, not too sweet, but the kind you and I like. We then had oysters on the half shell. Malpeques—delicious, moderate in size, because the Malpeque oyster beds suffered some frightful disaster a few years ago, had to be restocked and are only producing young oysters as yet. (Which reminds me, for no good reason, of the bride who complained to her groom that the eggs he sold were very small, only to receive the convincing reply "Do you know Madam, it always seems to me that new laid eggs are small.")

The oysters carried their little entourage of course with them, Tabasco sauce, horseradish, thin brown bread and butter and tiny square salted soda biscuits. A matter of complete indifference to this gal, who takes lemon, and lemon only. I think it's sad to disguise oysters.

Then we had a breaded eggcutlet with a highly seasoned tomato sauce with a flick of garlic in it. The cutlets aren't beyond our skill. You make an extremely rich and thick cream sauce, plenty of butter, seasonings and at least some real cream in it. Hard-cooked eggs are chopped and mixed in the sauce and the affair left to get cold. It is then shaped into so-called cutlets—with the hands dipped in beaten egg and the very finest rolled crumbs and fried for a few moments, till golden brown, in deep hot fat in a wire basket. A short piece of dry spaghetti is inserted at the small end to take the "bone". Piled trimly on a hot platter and decorated with parsley they look very chic. The sauce that goes with them, passed in a gravy boat, should be hot, both in temperature and seasoning.

Then we had a cheese soufflé—a great down puff that you eat more than you should of in the middle of the day, with English mustard. I had my coffee in a tea cup, my host in a break-

fast cup, which pleased both of us and didn't seem to upset the attentive waitress at all.

Perhaps, built around the same scheme you would like to order a similar luncheon with personal variations. How about substituting hot sausage rolls for the cutlets?

Sift one cup of flour with half a teaspoon of salt. Work into this three heaping tablespoons of sweet butter (you can buy sweet butter in most little quarter-lb. bars, you know). Moisten with ice-water and a few drops of lemon juice. Roll some frankfurters for five minutes then peel and slit them down the middle. Roll the paste out lightly to about one-quarter inch thickness and cut in strips as wide as the sausages are long. Spread a little mustard (tarragon is best) on each piece of sausage, roll it up in the dough, wetting the edges to make them stick together. Bake on a buttered tin for about half an hour. Serve them hot.

It would be well to give the cut-tomers a little green salad with these. There's one that's a specialty of the Ritz in London that would be effective. It's Romaine, Orange and Almond Salad.

Wash and soak the hearts of heads of romaine in ice-water till crisp. Then dry carefully leaf by leaf. Make a good French dressing without garlic. Peel sweet navel oranges with a sharp knife, cutting off all the pulp, and slicing out each section from between its fibrous skin. Pour a little dressing on the oranges. Dip each leaf of romaine in the dressing and arrange them around the inside of a wood salad bowl. Pile the oranges in the centre, sprinkle with split blanched almonds and serve.

And if cheese leaves you cold, you might rise to the best *Crème Brûlée* it has been my good fortune to share in a recipe. It is particularly good served on fresh peeled, or bottled pears. If you have not preserved any pears this autumn you must forgive my saying you have made a mistake. You can rectify it to a certain extent by doing up some of the "Anjou" pears still on the market. They aren't as delicate or soft as Bartlett's, but they are lots better to have than no pears at all on your store cupboard shelves, for pears make an extraordinary number of excellent desserts. Excuse, please, the digression.

CREME BRULEE

1 pint of heavy cream (add half a teaspoon of cornstarch if the cream is light)
2 tablespoons sugar
a pinch of salt
5 egg yolks.

Heat the cream in a double boiler, add the yolks of eggs, sugar and salt well beaten together. Stir constantly until it thickens, being careful that it is not curdled by the water in the bottom of the double-boiler boiling too "wild". Pour into a shallow fire-proof dish, and chill.

Two hours before serving sprinkle top with brown sugar, or shaved maple sugar mixed with a very little granulated sugar. Put under a flame until the sugar melts and browns but is not burnt. Chill again and serve in the same dish with the pears passed separately.



MISS PEGGY LAW, daughter of Mrs. Law and the late Captain Crawford Law, of Ottawa, who is one of the debutantes of the season.

—Photo by Kersh.

New York, and stylist whose coiffures have been used extensively in Harper's and Vogue, arrived in Toronto recently. The previous week in New York, at the first of two receptions at which his work was illustrated, Guillaume showed four handsome coiffures based on previous and present coronation scenes—Victorian, Edwardian, Georgian and that of the present King.

Of the occasion, one interviewer said, "What Florenz Ziegfeld meant when he spoke of 'glorifying' Guillaume does with the coiffure. His appearances in New York are always too brief to accommodate the numbers of women who clamor for appointments, for a Guillaume coiffure has become one of the 'musts' of the sophisticated New York woman."

"The Directorate and Empire influences are outstanding today in the creation of smart coiffures", Guillaume said on arrival in Toronto. "Bangs and pompadours are important, and

coronation coiffures, with longer hair achieving high effects in front, are being featured."

TRAVELERS

Mrs. L. Berley-Robertson has returned to Ottawa from England, arriving in Canada by the Empress of Britain.

Mr. and Mrs. James Baxter have returned to Toronto from Montreal, and are residing at 5 Clarendon Avenue.

Mrs. C. E. Baldwin and Miss Betty Baldwin have returned to Toronto from their summer house at Shanty Bay. Miss Amy Ashton, of Ottawa, was their guest until she returned to Ottawa with Mrs. E. C. Ashton.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Gatehouse have returned to Montreal by the Lady Rodney from a cruise to the West Indies and have taken up their residence in Montreal. Mrs. Gatehouse was formerly Miss Eleanor Main.



Home On The Range

Certain skilled but untutored gustatory gallants prepare an old New England delicacy with unfailing success — and their uncanny aptitude amazes staid, skeptical Bostonians.

EVERY community boasts at least one intrepid impresario of the cook-stove who specializes in serving his friends savoury pots of Boston baked beans of a Saturday night. He does this with a flourish, vaunting his amateur aptitude; parading his little army of individual bean pots in a golden, sizzling pageant of irresistible, mouth-watering palate appeal.

More experienced chets wonder at his talent. They know that long, long ago, the elders of Colonial Boston and Salem decreed baked beans fit for human consumption only after they had been soaked all night Friday and baked all day Saturday. They know that their host has no time or patience for such rites. And yet—his baked beans are authentic; nutty, plump and shining. The sauce is mellow, and hints of brown sugar and molasses. Even the pork is correct—showing alternate streaks of fat and lean, cut as all New England pork is cut, from pigs that have been "battered one day, rationed the next." The most nostalgic and conservative beansters reluctantly admit that his beans recall to them the village streets of old home towns in the Saturday twilight. But how, they ask, is it possible?

And now the secret is out. And with its exposure, the humble can-opener takes on a new, romantic role. For the amateur chef has ridden to fame on the twist of his wrist, by the simple unjacketing of a shiny yellow-labeled tin bearing the imprint of H. J. Heinz Company—maker of the famous 57 Varieties.

If this be treason, then there is baked bean treason rife throughout the land. For the House of Heinz now provides, ready for heating and serving, authentic Boston-style beans, with pork and molasses sauce.

From a recent "Eaters Digest", the new national food column appearing regularly in *Time* and *The New Yorker*, comes a suggestion, dubbed "Boston in Bermuda", for a dish that is easy to fix and that brings unfailing applause. Boil a large Bermuda onion, then scoop out the centre. Fill with Heinz Boston-style oven-baked beans. Top with a dash of Heinz tomato ketchup, or a lattice of bacon, and then subject to a short period of retirement in the snug fastness of a medium oven. Expect applause.



Proud of the authenticity of his Boston baked beans, the amateur chef vaunts his culinary skill with appropriate showmanlike gestures. From him, the oven-hides no secrets.



Saturday night meant baked beans in old New England, and even today the tradition persists, enriched by Heinz ready-to-heat-and-serve tins of genuine oven-baked Boston-style beans.

Gone are the days when all night soaking and all day baking were essential to the production of old style baked beans. Now the house of Heinz does all the tedious work.

Modern epicureans simply flick open a yellow labelled Heinz tin, and heat the con-



tents in a moderate oven for a few minutes.

Every tin of Heinz Oven-Baked Beans is a treasure chest of rare and savoury goodness. For it takes real baking in a hot, dry oven—to bring out the hidden flavour of each plump, meaty bean. That's the kind of baking Heinz gives to all four kinds of Heinz Beans. For variety's sake see that your emergency shelf is stocked with the four. Here they are: with tomato sauce and pork, with just tomato sauce (vegetarian); red kidney beans—a rare treat and the famous Boston Style with molasses sauce. Have your dealer send a supply today.

Heinz 57 Varieties are made in Canada.

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

"YOU can read her character from her handbag," is the theory of one of the well-known columnists. A heavily laden purse and she probably is a business woman. A well-ordered purse means a well-ordered personality. And a bag equipped with smart accessories indicates that the woman has chic.

A few months ago when the Paris couture put costume jewellery back on the gold standard, triumphed the smartest handbags with gold instead of silver. Harriet Hubbard Ayer decided to create a trio of vanity, lipstick and cigarette case that would keep the costume and its jewellery and accessories in the closest harmony. The result is Golden Hours, a combination of jeweller's magic and cosmetic wizardry with enough nerve to bring fresh chic even to last year's handbags.

The bright golden vanity, about the size of your palm, and the matched cigarette case have lids that look like different sized golden cart-ridges placed side by side. The lid strikes a new angle when it meets the base so that when it is closed it has a streamlined effect. The vanity, for loose powder alone or powder and rouge, has a face-revealing mirror and a gay swan-down powder puff. The cigarette case for twelve domestic and ten Turkish cigarettes, has a clever circular "gate" that keeps them in place. Both the vanity and cigarette case have brushed golden backs on which one's monogram may be inscribed, and are completed by the lipstick—a slim golden column with Doric fluting running north and south.

REMEDIES for little nuisances. Elizabeth Arden has a very effective preparation called Noxifluor for a nose that, do what you will, persists in becoming the shining highlight of the face. An infinitesimal dab of it will tone down the shine for a whole day. For nails that split and peel, not only looking unsightly in themselves but constituting a constant menace to the well-being of sheer stockings, Cutex has provided a Brittle Nail Cream that will whip them back into condition. This cream has ingredients that not only lubricate the nails, but set down to the roots and help to give strength and elasticity. Better let it stay on overnight, but don't stop at that. Rub it in whenever you find your hands will be free for a few moments before your tub or when you are going to bed. Results come just that much more quickly.

TRULY a breath from the past is a perfume created by Guerlain at the command of the Empress Eugénie during the Second Empire. The Empress became enamoured of the fragrance of Russian leather and ordered that it be reproduced in a perfume for her personal use. This was done by the magic of chemistry and the result is a truly regal odour of great distinction called Guerlain's *Cuir de Russie*. The perfume created for an Empress is now available to the modern woman, and is especially lovely when worn with furs.

SHOULD your lips become chapped and parched at the approach of cold weather, we think you will regard with a great deal of fondness Woodbury's newest lipstick which is creamy, very emollient and not drying to the skin, besides having lasting virtues. The lipstick forms part of a duo, of which the other member is a rouge, in a case and shades to match the lipstick.

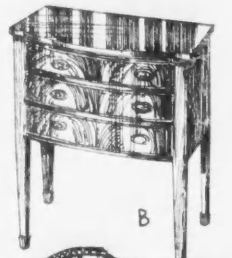
A NEW use for the Eyebrow Pencil has been evolved by Daggett and Ramsdell, who suggest that it be used for accentuating the eyes as well as the brows. This is a new use for the eyebrow pencil to a great number of women who, as a rule, are accustomed to using a pencil only for darkening or accentuating the eyebrows. Lining the eyes acts as a frame, giving shadow below them and making them appear larger. With the eyebrow pencil, draw a delicate line from the inside point of the eyelid slightly above the eye-lashes, being careful not to come too near the lashes. Extend the line a quarter of an inch past the outside point of the eye. On the lower point of the eye draw a line from the tear duct only (the pink spot in the corner of the eye) and slightly below the lower lashes to the outside corner of the eye. Join that line with the line drawn on the eyelid. Shade the line toward the lashes with the tip of the little finger until the shadow is even, is blended and natural looking. All types, including the titian haired (who use a brown pencil for shading the brows) should use the black eyebrow pencil for lining the eye.

WHAT'S new in hair-styling? What coiffures will be popular for the brilliant season heralded by His Majesty's coronation? These are questions Guillaume can answer, and with authority.

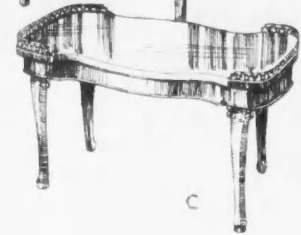
Guillaume of Paris, creator of distinctive hair arrangements for the smart women of London, Paris and



A



B



C

They're New SMALL OCCASIONAL TABLES

FOR A MULTITUDE OF
USES

New designs in coffee tables, small commodes, lamp tables, small bookcases, dozens of other occasional pieces have just arrived. Each piece of this unusual new collection is smartly styled and beautifully made; yet prices are very attractive. Come in to-day and see this distinguished collection while it is complete.

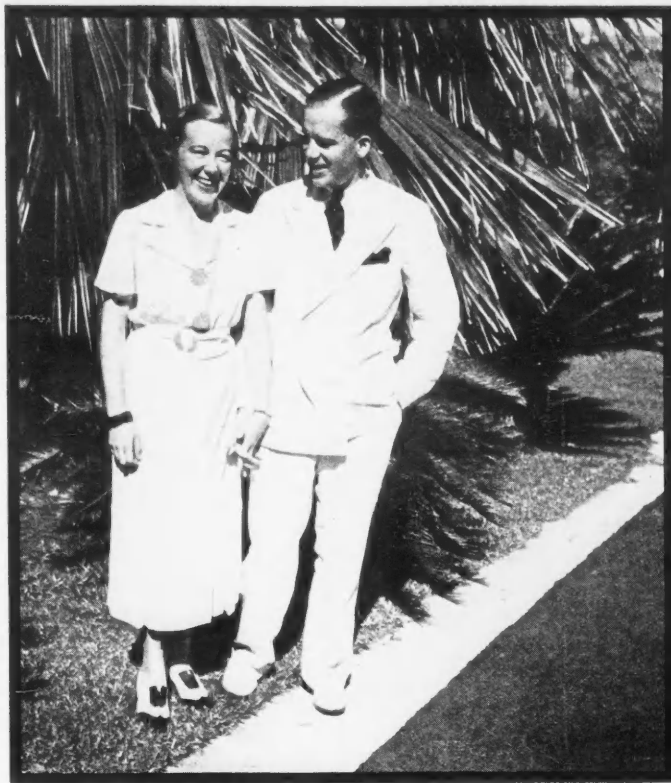
A—A smart Sheraton coffee table \$42.50

B—A bow front commode or lamp table \$48.50

C—A distinguished walnut coffee table \$60.00

Note: Many clever people are selecting these beautiful pieces as Christmas gifts and are having them held until required.

THORNTON-SMITH
342 YONGE STREET, TORONTO



MR. AND MRS. JAMES W. DAVIS, OF OTTAWA, are seen while spending their honeymoon at the Belmont Manor & Golf Club in Bermuda. Mrs. Davis was the former Dorothy Ellen Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Brooks, of Ottawa.

SOCIAL WORLD

THE opening of the Motor Show on Saturday, November 7, was a magnet that drew thousands who took part in what has become one of the gayest events of the season. The mezzanine gallery of the Automotive Building in Canadian National Exhibition Park had been transformed into a Marine Grill with three decks, resembling the night club of a giant ocean liner and centred by a dark blue dance floor. Marine decorations in red and white and blue, with life belts, steering wheels and red chairs gave the affair a most realistic sea-going atmosphere. When one stood at the side of the gallery, however, one did not look down on the ocean, but upon wave after wave of clattering new automobiles on the floor below. Dancing was interspersed with a floor show and an interesting parade of fashions.

Highlight of the evening was the arrival of the vice-regal party when His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, preceded by a speech of welcome by Colonel R. S. McLaughlin, officially opened the show. Mrs. Bruce was lovely in black chiffon with silver lining, the waist of which was girdled with a silver cord.

In the vice-regal party, which had arrived from a dinner held at Government House, were Colonel and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, of "Parkwood," Oshawa; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Mansfield, of Windsor; Mr. and Mrs. Wallace R. Campbell, of Walkerville; Mr. and Mrs. Ross McKinnon, of Chatham; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Stappells; Mr. and Mrs. Melville S. Brooks, of Windsor; Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Morton, of Hamilton; Colonel and Mrs. W. E. Kerr, of Chatham; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stewart.

Following the official opening, the vice-regal party made a tour of the exhibits, during which Mrs. Bruce christened the new plane of the Toronto Flying Club. One of the most attractive spots of the show, also visited by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bruce, was the Poppy Fund booth where Mrs. Lawrence Junkin, the convener, was assisted by a group of the season's debutantes which included Miss Suzanne Gaby, Miss Catherine Gaby, Miss Mary Hamilton, Miss Nancy Gooderham Crease, Miss Dorothy Jane Lawson and Miss Joy Armstrong.

Among those seen at the show were Mrs. Hamilton, B. Wills, Mrs. Floyd Chalmers, Squadron Leader W. H. Curtis and Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Lionel H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Roy D. Kerby, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Chalmers, Major and Mrs. Hiram J. Dineen, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Gaby, Major and Mrs. Lawrence Junkin, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Herring, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth MacLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Barry Hayes, Hon. J. Earl Lawson and Mrs. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Bannerman, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tobinlock, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackay of Ottawa, Mrs. E. McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hearne, Mrs. J. Frederick Wilkin, Miss Peggy Wilkin, Mr. Ross Bonnard, Miss Bonnard, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McGilvray, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Leggett, Miss Ruth McDonald, Mr. George Spence, Mrs. Ray Manbet, Mr. and Mrs. Hadden Meek.

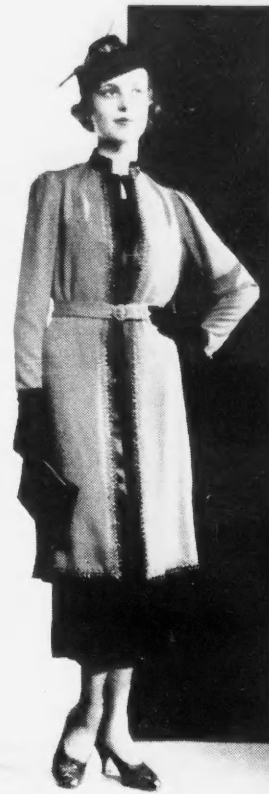
THE coming-out dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Everett Grass at the Kelinton Hunt Club for their daughter, Miss Sally Grass, was another of the week's highlights. Miss Grass was a charming figure in a V-neck frock of white tulle, the bouffant skirt banded with rows of white cord and the shoulder straps of the bodice held with diamond clips. Her long kid gloves were pale green and she carried a bouquet of white cyclamen and green fern.

The dance was preceded by many parties. Mrs. Ellsworth Flavell gave a dinner for her daughter Miss Betty Flavell, who had come from her school at Cooperstown, N.Y., for the event. Mrs. Cecil Kilgour was hostess to forty guests at another dinner at the Granite Club. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jones entertained at a dinner party for their daughter, Miss Sidney Jones. Miss Joan Beardmore had a coffee party. Mr. and Mrs. Veris Ryerson entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Jean Wilkie, a debutante of the season. Mrs. Langdon Wilkie, of Guelph, was hostess at a dinner for her debutante daughter, Miss Catherine Wilkie.



DAYTIME FASHIONS

Bright frocks to wear under dark coats . . . street length lamés and velvets . . . long tunics and short p-pulms . . . recent arrivals for Motor Show and Winter Fair weeks in the Fairweather salons. Photographed: a frock with a touch of Chinese influence—black satin slashed slip with top of lacquer red crepe with metallic embroidery. One of a group priced from \$29.50 to \$49.50. The Fairweather hat in black felt with brilliant feather banding, one of a group \$8.75 to \$15.

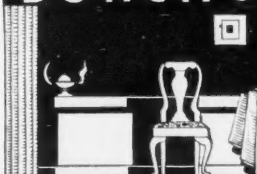


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If You Have "Acid Indigestion"

ALKALIZE STOMACH ALMOST
INSTANTLY THIS AMAZING
"PHILLIPS" WAY



DR. SMITH TOLD US TO USE
GENUINE PHILLIPS' MILK OF
MAGNESIA. IT ALKALIZES AN
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IMMEDIATELY. WE'VE FOUND
IT WONDERFUL.

ACID INDIGESTION HAS
SPOILED MANY A GOOD
TIME FOR ME. I'M GLAD TO
KNOW HOW YOU RELIEVED
DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS.



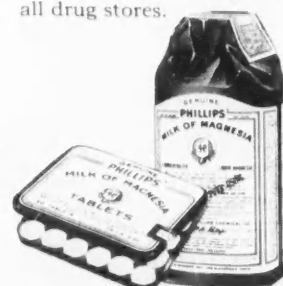
On every side today people are being urged to alkalize their stomach. And thus to ease the symptoms of "acid indigestion", nausea and stomach upsets. For perhaps the vast majority of stomach upsets come from an excess of acidity.

To gain quick alkalization, just do this: Take two teaspoons of PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA 30 minutes after eating. OR take two Phillips' Milk of Magnesia tablets, which have the same antacid effect.

Relief comes almost at once usually in a few minutes. Nausea, "gas", fullness after eating and "acid indigestion" pains leave. You feel like a new person.

Try this way. You'll be surprised at results. And try it particularly if you've been using some less natural and less effective way of overcoming acids. Get either

the liquid "Phillips" or the remarkable, new Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets. Each one equals a teaspoon of the liquid, and they're delightful to take and easy to carry with you. Only 25c. for a large box at all drug stores.



ALSO IN
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Each tiny tablet is
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teaspoonful of gen-
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PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

"There is a Smith's to harmonize with every room—every home!"

PREVENT Chapping



SEND FOR
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USE COUPON

"Yes it does overcome chapping more quickly than anything I ever used before," report 97.8-10% of hundreds of Italian Balm users, recently surveyed from coast-to-coast.

"But you must emphasize more in your advertising that it PREVENTS chapping, too!", many of them add. And, of course, it does. Furthermore, 92.9-10% of these same women state that Italian Balm costs less to use than anything they ever tried.

Don't take anybody's word, however, for the true merit of this famous Skin Softener. Send for a FREE Vanity bottle. Use it on your hands, lips, face and body. Then you be the judge. Mail the coupon today.

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Stay at the Roosevelt. It's really convenient to any part of Manhattan and in the very center of the midtown business district. Roosevelt is quiet yet swift and efficient. Folks tell us that our rooms make grand offices, and none of our hotel friends take one by the day, just to get away from their own telephone and rush up a pressing job.

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—London Letter

LORD NUFFIELD AGAIN

BY P. O'D.

October 26

LORD NUFFIELD is again getting most of the limelight this week. Having done his deed of kindness the week before, he is this week engaged in a brisk hand-to-hand or megaphone-to-megaphone contest with the Minister for Air. Only Lord Swinton hasn't as yet done his talking back. That is to come on Thursday next.

In the meantime Lord Nuffield has produced a first-class political sensation just as a week ago he produced a first-class financial and philanthropical one. For a modest man who is said to dislike personal publicity, Lord Nuffield is doing pretty well in the way of catching the eye and ear of the public. If this sort of thing goes on, people will soon become so familiar with his new name, that they won't have to be told every time that he is really Sir William Morris, the motor-car manufacturer.

No doubt Canadian readers have seen some account of this new political slandy. Briefly, Lord Nuffield's charges against the Air Ministry are, that his efforts to supply engines for the Royal Air Force have been continually and deliberately discouraged, that the Air Minister refused to see him, that, when finally he did, he stated quite frankly that the Government wanted nothing from him, and that only at the last moment, when Lord Nuffield had announced his intention of closing down the special plant he had built at a cost of some £500,000, did a request come along for a tender on gun machines by way of "saving face," he openly suggested.

Of course, there is another side to this story, as there is to nearly every other story. Equally, of course, a good deal of the trouble is due to the clash of strong temperaments and strong views. Nuffield is a cheerful but extremely misanthropic little man, with a passion for getting things done, and a good deal of reason for believing that he knows his own job as well as anybody on earth.

Lord Swinton, who before that was Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, and before that Sir Philip Lloyd-George, these English names take a lot of keeping up. With a tall, thin, dignified but equally dictatorial person. He also has a good deal of reason for believing that he knows what he is about. And he has the same instinctive dislike of being "told" no matter how eminent and successful the person doing the telling may be. Besides, businessmen and politicians are two different sorts of animals. Their heads don't work the same way.

ONE pleasant feature of this otherwise rather acrimonious dispute is that there has been no suggestion of anything but honest and patriotic motives on either side. Both these men are too highly placed, and let it be said, far too rich, to be open to any suspicion of unworthy personal motives. Besides, their records are there. Both are out to save the country, in it should require saying, but each has his own idea of how the saving should be done. And the ideas don't seem to tally very well.

For the general public this dispute would have no personal side. There is always something exhilarating about the spectacle of two eminent persons doing their utmost for a national cause on either side. Both these men are too highly placed, and let it be said, far too rich, to be open to any suspicion of unworthy personal motives. Besides, their records are there. Both are out to save the country, in it should require saying, but each has his own idea of how the saving should be done. And the ideas don't seem to tally very well.

What Lord Nuffield thinks of Lord Swinton is not of great national importance, any more than what Lord Swinton may think of Lord Nuffield. Neither does it seem to be important what makes the megaphones so long as they get made as quickly and as efficiently as the national interests require.

It seems to be agreed that we need a big engine, and machine. It is also generally agreed that Lord Nuffield is a man with a remarkable ability and also a remarkable organization to bring the job off.

Any system, however, carefully planned, which keeps him out of the work appears, of the face of it, to be a bad system. Something should be done about it. As a result of this row it is likely that something will be done. To that extent, it has been a good row. And the end of it is not yet.

WHILE on this subject, it is worth noting that a more than usually surprising one went on in the theatre of London to produce Mr. Walter Gulliver, the father of the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park, and of many other successful and some not quite so successful, theatrical enterprises, has attacked the Old Vic for putting on Wyndham's play, "The Country Wife."

Mr. Carroll says, with considerable justice, that this Restoration comedy is a thoroughly naughty piece of work, not in the least in keeping with the "educational and cultural" purposes for which the Old Vic is professedly run, and because of which the Old Vic is let off the entertainment tax.

This business of tax-remission in the case of the Old Vic is rather a sore point with West End managers. But so long as the Old Vic goes on with Shakespeare at very "popular" prices, they cannot do much more than growl into their own shirt-bosoms. Good as the performances generally are, no one can say that the Old Vic is making very much out of them. It is a sort of mission.

This Wyndham affair, however, is entirely different. The Old Vic is having a tremendous success with it, and a good many managers besides Mr. Carroll are feeling distinctly envious, especially as the success is tax-free. And surely no one can maintain with a straight face that this roaring comedy of reps, demi-reps, and corks, has educational or cultural value unless one is to assume that any brilliant and amusing bit of stagecraft is to be so described.

Hence Mr. Carroll's high moral tone. Hence his implicit appeal to the censor to stop this display of unabashed naughtiness in a theatre supposedly devoted to the mighty and immortal works of Shakespeare though even these contain lines and situations which must make a really earnest censor squirm with embarrassment.

Whether or not one agrees with Mr. Carroll, one must admit that there is a certain logic in his protest. But London, in fact, is laughing most heartily over it, for Mr. Carroll is himself the West End manager who put on Wyndham's "Country Wife" only two years ago! But then poor Mr. Carroll had to pay the entertainment tax on his production. It seems that this wasn't really "educational." The Old Vic is—and how?

MORE trouble—even among the oysters! Colchester, which has been celebrated for its oysters ever since the days of the Romans, held last week its annual Oyster Feast. The most important part of the traditional ceremonies is the Corporation dinner, which is always attended by many very distinguished guests. But this year the Mayor refused to include the usual toast to the military and naval forces. Thereupon the officer commanding the Colchester garrison announced his intention of boycotting the dinner. Hence much local excitement and indignation—and not merely local.

Fortunately everything was smoothed away in good time. The Mayor consented to include Major-General Liddell among "Our Distinguished Guests," and Major-General Liddell consented to come along and eat as many oysters as he could. We are not told how many he did manage to consume, but the Earl of Athlone is said to have accounted for two dozen, and Prince Bismarck, who is German Charge d'Affaires in London, for a dozen and a half.

Not bad, and yet not so good, when you consider that Prince Bismarck's mighty grandfather once polished off twelve dozen at one go in an Oxford restaurant, and boasted afterwards that he felt all the better for it. Then across the days and the night!

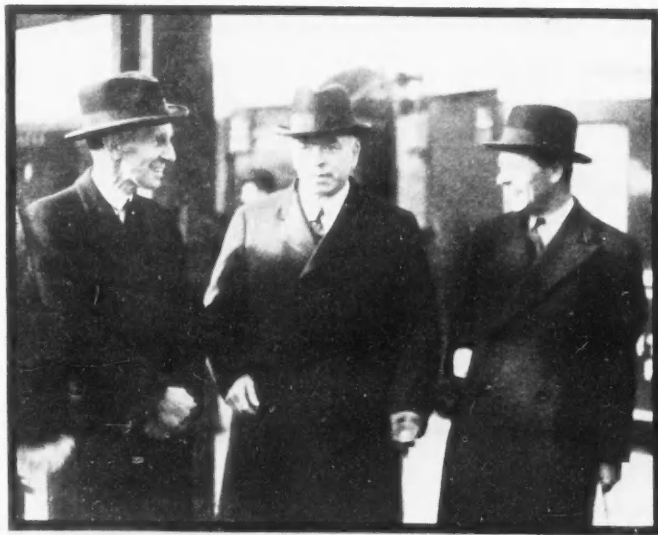
The ancient Romans, too, must have been pretty good oyster-men, judging by the enormous heaps of oyster shells which have been found around the ruins of their settlements at Colchester. And Colchester is richer in Roman remains than almost any other place in England. This would seem to give weight to the local belief, held with pious intensity, that the real reason the Romans invaded Britain was to eat Colchester oysters. Well, no one can say it wasn't. And after all, it seems as good a reason for an invasion as any.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Carrington Smith, who have been visiting Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Price, at Quebec, have left to take up their residence in New York.

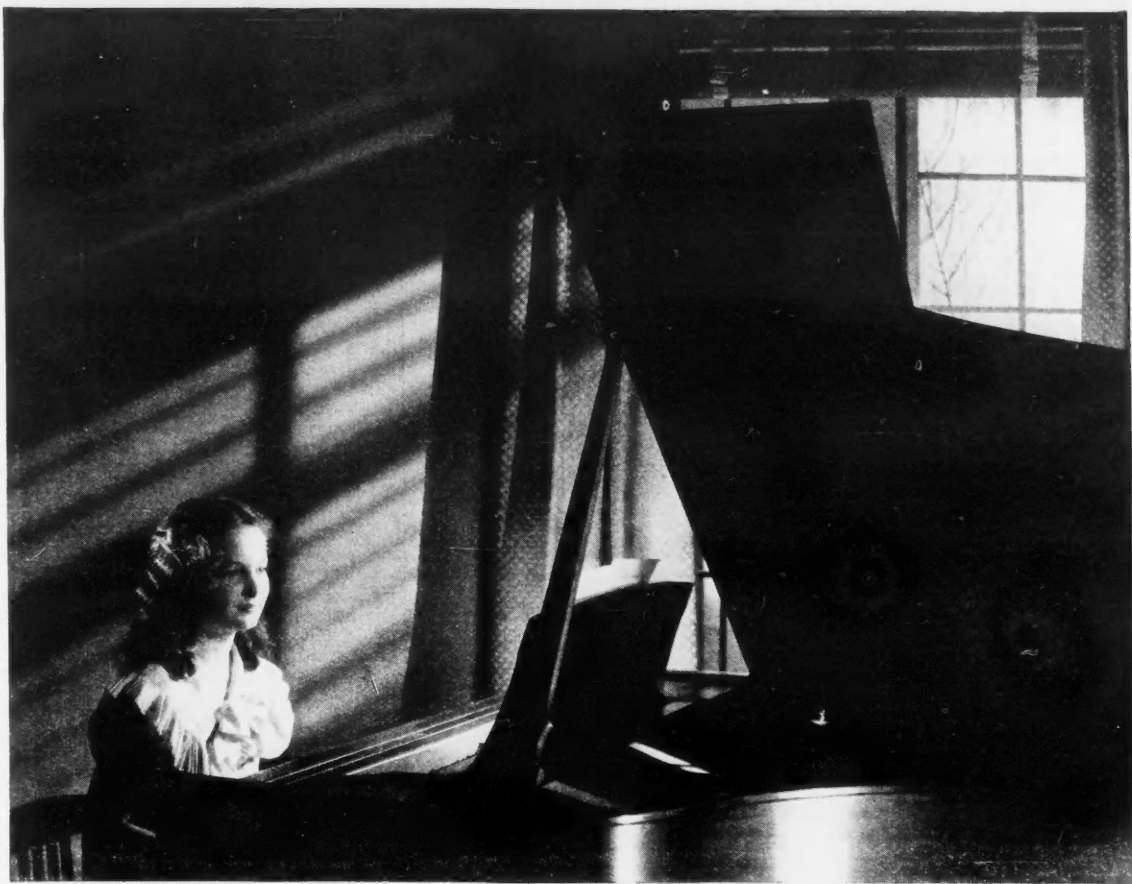
Mrs. Henry Joseph has returned to Montreal from her residence at 801, Verdun, accompanied by her children, Master Dickie Elwell and Master David Elwell, of New York, her uncle, Dr. J. B. Walcott, of Kingston, and Lady Foster, of London, England, who have been visiting her there for two weeks.

Mrs. Main Johnson, Miss Willow and Miss Wendy Main Johnson and Miss Helen Jardine have returned to Toronto from a motor trip to New York.



MR. KING IN LONDON. The Canadian Prime Minister, photographed with Hon. Vincent Massey and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald at Victoria Station. Mr. King returned to Canada last week.

Song at Morning



STUDY OF A CHILD AT THE PIANO, BY ANTON BRUGEL

To a child, all things are lovely . . . and music, like some golden dawn, glows with a strange delight. The song of a thrush . . . a melody in the air . . . a voice singing . . . the morning of life is filled with enchanted sounds.

That music shall continue to illumine the child's inward life is the aspiration of all intelligent parents. And upon parent, rather than child, devolves that responsibility. Thus, instruction should be early and continuous . . . the teacher accomplished, and sympathetic. And the piano, which daily shapes and fashions a child's perception of tone, should, above all, be wisely and thoughtfully chosen.

Your children deserve a Steinway.

Richly associated with the creative and interpretative history of the art, this instrument, pre-eminently, should foster their musical education. Wagner and Liszt used the Steinway in their time. . . . Paderewski, Rachmaninoff, Hofmann and Horowitz use it today. Its brilliant voice sounds through the great conservatories . . . comes clear and strong, from the foremost broadcasting stations. In concert hall and private home alike, the Steinway stands superbly and triumphantly alone.

Yet the Steinway, which will serve your children's children, is really not an expensive piano. It belongs, and has always belonged to the home of modest income. You can have a

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Mrs. Frank McCordick, of St. Catharines, Ont., has left to spend the winter in California.

Miss Esther Eddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Eddy, has left Vancouver for the east to sail aboard the Empress of Britain on the first lap of a round-the-world journey.

She will first visit in London, then Stockholm, where she will be the guest of two former Vancouver girls, Baroness Bjurklund (Katherine Harrison) and Mrs. Torsten Fryk (Helen Matheson). Miss Eddy will later proceed eastward and return to Vancouver by way of the Orient.

Miss Joyce Walton, of Foxlease, England, who has been a visitor in Winnipeg, has left for Eastern Canada.

Mrs. D. R. Finkelstein, who has been in Montreal, Toronto, and other parts of the east for a couple of months, has returned to Winnipeg.

SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION III

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 14, 1936

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

U.S. FACES TASK OF BALANCING ITS BUDGET

Debt Record Stands Against Roosevelt Administration—Corrective Measures Likely to Bear Down on Both Capital and Labor—Early Outlook Makes Caution Advisable

BY W. A. MCKAGUE

HAS the United States found the key to political success, in the program of the Democratic party? Though there have been many sweeping victories at the polls, in it as in other countries, there probably has never been one in which a platform designed to appeal to the masses, at the same time became the foundation for a stock market advance.

A program can be favorable to both capital and labor only by giving, or at least promising, to both of them something which is to their apparent interest. The labor and socialistic leanings of the Roosevelt administration have been obvious. They have involved at times an attitude of hostility towards capital. The latter, however, is promised compensation through inflation of prices, which to most industries means a rise in profit margins and in volume of business. And the curious thing is, that this inflation may easily take away from labor all that it has gained in the way of shortened hours and increased wages. Capital in turn may find itself shorn of excess profits under the new tax laws. Both sides are liable to attain the shadow without the substance.

We in Canada always find it difficult to weigh the political situation in the United States. A deliberate slighting by our schools and universities of the history of the United States is largely responsible for this. We tire out the student with the early adventures of the Anglo-Saxons and with the exploration of Canada, leaving him without a true perspective of how North America as a whole developed. There is, moreover, a sharp distinction between the written constitution of the United States, with its safeguards to individual liberty, and its triple structure for law-making, law administration and law interpretation, and the comparatively simple British Parliamentary system (however much the latter may be complicated in the Confederation of Canada). Our Parliaments can do anything they like to the individual. We are free to socialize and to communize, just as fast as we care to send up our legislators with that in mind.

The American colonists, however, approached the

constitutional problem on the basis of liberty of the individual; they wrote some items to that effect into the constitution, which have survived to this day in the latter if not wholly in the spirit. Their constitutional issues hinge on what *any* government can do to individual rights, besides the division of responsibility as between Congress and the State. A strong hand at Washington, therefore, even though it may influence the judiciary as well as the legislative and

administrative branches, does not necessarily clear the way to unlimited social schemes.

We have further been puzzled over the effects of the New Deal administration on securities and industry. Just as soon as the obnoxious codes were wiped out by the Supreme Court, business and speculation forged ahead. An administration under which earnings and dividend payments have shown rapid

(Continued on Page 32)



MOONLIGHT IN THE POOL OF LONDON

SHOULD MUNICIPALITIES RECEIVE MORE AID?

English System Provides More Substantial Contributions from Superior Authorities Than in Canada—Burden Evenly Distributed—Mayor McGeer's Lesson

BY JOHN APPLETON

AID given to local authorities by the Exchequer, in England, is certainly very substantial; much more so than corresponding contributions by provincial governments in Canada to their subordinates in the form of municipalities. It could not be astonishing, or even surprising to anyone conversant with our Canadian municipalities and their financial affairs, to hear Mayor McGeer, of Vancouver, tell a Toronto audience that the provincial and Dominion Governments should shoulder some of the burden, the kind that can't decently be passed on, now borne by, but very unwillingly, the local taxpayer—and largely as a charge against his home or any other real estate he may own. Doubtless Mr. McGeer felt impelled to say the things he did after absorbing the atmosphere of hospitable tables in London. There would be echoes there of his own threat to reduce interest rates on debt contracts of his city with some of the Lord Mayor's guests; they would perhaps, no doubt did, tell him how they managed their cities and local authorities "over there."

That they do so without tax sales—a strange term to English ears—and without defaulting interest on city loans from the pockets of the people—something unknown "over there"—impressed him. At any rate it appeared to do so and it also appeared that he did not lose the opportunity to find out how they did it. Doubtless he did. It may be that Mr. McGeer may have more to say during the ensuing period of municipal changes and adjustments which are inevitable. Some consciousness in the minds of distressed taxpayers may be aroused as to lead to enquiry—or to doubts as to whether the way municipalities in Canada are operated and set-up is the best way. Progress will not be made until we have much doubt. Parish politicians quite frequently wax wordy and fervid in praise and defence of local rights—of parish pride. That proportion of this type of parish patriots, fired by communistic ideals, regard default in financial contracts as in no way sullied the honor of their parish—rather, it is only "human" to take the dollar collected to pay the debenture holder and with it buy bread for the hungry—or the so-called hungry. That is euphemistically termed by the parish champions as preferring "humanity to the dollar."

But the honor of the parish—and all of that kind of organization in Canada—is sullied irreparably by the 278 defaults which Mayor McGeer quoted. He was conservative. A larger number of local authorities, all duly elected by ratepayers according to the law of their respective provinces, are actually in default. To remedy this state of affairs the only definite formula being considered by the public, is in some way to get more money, for the parishers to spend on a home-rule basis, from the superior authorities. Provincial or Federal. That there must

be something fundamentally wrong with the basis upon which our local authorities are set up does not appear to be yet a matter of doubt, although the deplorable defaults are peculiar to Canada, and the United States, where our legislators in setting up minor and major governments followed the example of its neighbor. In both countries the nature of the defaults and deficiencies in municipal administration is the same. In so far as solvency is concerned, in respect of local authorities, it has been avoided in every part of the Empire—except Canada. There must be some reason for this—and it should be made apparent to every municipal taxpayer in the Dominion.

Mayor McGeer ventured to give some facts with respect to the incidence of public burdens—on the ratepayers in England—as between them and taxpayers. The former are assessed for local and the latter for national purposes. How the national exchequer is brought to the service of that of the local authority may be best shown by quoting actual figures:

For the year ending March 31, 1934, the total expenditures for all local authorities in England and Wales, exclusive of trading services, was \$1,632,617,695. Towards this amount the ratepayers contributed \$747,252,870; the central government, \$554,738,775; fees, rents and recompenses, \$270,880,550; transfers in aid of rates from trading accounts, \$9,746,100.

Roughly, the central government contributes one-third of the money necessary to keep local government machinery in operation. Of its total con-

tribution of \$554,738,775, \$368,590,475 is specifically earmarked. For instance, as to elementary education, the expenditure, in the year for which the figures given are applicable, totalled \$315,000,000, and the specific grants-in-aid from the central government were \$151,000,000. The local educational authorities received in fees \$4,900,000, leaving \$151,000,000 as a charge upon local rates. For higher education fees received aggregated \$15,500,000; grants-in-aid, \$40,500,000; leaving a charge on rates of \$45,000,000 to cover an expenditure of \$100,100,000. Relief of the poor is a local responsibility which added to the rate burden \$155,000,000, the Exchequer's contribution being quite nominal. Police expenditure totalled \$105,000,000, of which \$51,000,000 was provided by the Exchequer.

The foregoing are specific examples of central government aid. Since 1929, however, some additional aid was given, not specifically applicable to police, education or certain health and welfare services, but applicable on general principles as follows:

- that a fair contribution should be made from the Exchequer towards the cost of local services;
- that local authorities should have complete financial interest in their administration;
- that grants should be adopted in their working to the needs of the area;
- that grants should permit the greatest freedom of local administration and initiative;
- that grants should provide for sufficient general control and advice from the central department.

(Continued on Page 32)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND OF STOCK PRICES AND OF BUSINESS HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY 1932

THE CURRENT MARKET TREND, in the opinion of this writer, appears to be reaching a climax. It will be observed, by reference to the chart accompanying this forecast, that the Industrial and Rail averages reached their highs TOGETHER on or about October 17th, and then later declined TOGETHER to the lows of October 26th. Since then they have failed to keep in unison. The Industrials have gone on up and through their high of October 17th—177.63 but the Rails so far have failed to accompany them through their high of October 14th. THIS DIVERGENCE OF ACTION IS A MARKET SIGNAL THAT MUST NEVER BE IGNORED. May I quote Mr. Robert Rhea, one of the best known interpreters of market movements on this continent. "Whenever one average pushes above a previous high, and the other indicator refuses to take the hurdle, the market is reflecting uncertainty, and such condition frequently prefaces a decline." Only one thing can resolve the present market situation into a state of certainty and that is a definite and decided penetration by the Rails of the October 14th high—59.89.

(Continued on Page 30)

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials		Rails	
A—Bull Market started	July 8 '32	41.22	July 3 '32	13.23
B—Last Important High Point	Oct. 17 '36	177.63	Oct. 14 '36	59.89
C—Last Important Low Point	Oct. 26 '36	172.30	Oct. 26 '36	57.35
D—Closing Prices	Nov. 7 '36	183.38	Nov. 7 '36	57.92

A—Bull Market started
B—Last Important High Point
C—Last Important Low Point
D—Closing Prices



WITH the recovery uptrend not only well established but showing signs of developing into an industrial boom, and with Roosevelt no longer under the necessity of playing politics to get re-elected, it may be that his second term of office will be more conservative than the first. Quite reasonably the President may seek to restrain the strongly inflationary tendencies produced by his policies to date. He may seek to put a brake on a too-rapid expansion of business activities and rise of commodity prices. In that case the jump in industrial stock prices that greeted his victory may have been unfounded. On the other hand, he may quite reasonably interpret his landslide win as justifying the fullest implementation of his New Deal policies and the overcoming, by constitutional amendments if necessary, of any and all obstacles. Probably we shall soon have an idea of his intentions in these regards and therefore a better idea than we can have now of the longer-term prospects for business on this continent. One thing, at least, we can be certain of, which is that Roosevelt's course will potentially affect the future economic welfare of this country, as well as his own.

THE leading article on this page outlines the situation and possibilities produced by Roosevelt's re-election, and we do not propose to cover the same ground here. But we do wish to re-assert our own belief that continuance of the present business uptrend is practically assured for the next year or so, no matter if the Roosevelt Administration does take some deflationary steps. We believe, as we have said before, that the forces engendered by the huge depression-accumulation of shortages and by past inflationary policies, not only in the U.S. but world-wide, are so strong that business won't be able to go any way but up for quite a few months to come. What happens after that is another thing, though of the utmost concern to business men who have to look beyond the immediate future and investors who have been building up common stock holdings in the expectation that the peak of the long-term uptrend won't be reached for several years yet. Perhaps it won't, but there is ground for believing that prices have already over-discounted the early prospects and that a market correction may be close ahead. Read the Business and Market Forecast on this page.

STANDARD Statistics Company has made a post-election survey of the business outlook for 1937, and is quite bullish. It says that subject to irregularities and short-term interruptions, cyclical recovery has been in progress in the U.S. since mid-1933, and goes on to say that "We judge the forces which underlie this recovery to be so great, so powerful, that they will make for further cyclical expansion of business, regardless of political policies and political uncertainties." That is exactly the view that has more than once been expressed here. But Standard Statistics adds: "Just how much farther the recovery movement will extend no one can say for sure at this time, because the political factors which will have an important bearing are at present unknown and unknowable. Tentatively, however, we are of the opinion that the recovery movement now under way will carry along throughout the greater portion of 1937, and that it could readily run for several years more, barring such unexpected developments as wars, major changes in our basic system of capitalistic economy, major labor troubles, etc." To that we would only add that the possibility of "major changes in the United States' system of capitalistic economy" has certainly been increased by Roosevelt's overwhelming victory.



INCIDENTALLY, Standard Statistics thinks that the size of the Roosevelt vote demonstrates quite clearly that the rank and file of the U.S. people approve of his handling of the country's economic affairs to date, and that, above all else, the vote was a vote of consumer confidence in the country's present and prospective economic situation. Personally, we doubt that. We are inclined to suspect that with a great many voters, it was merely a case of "Why shoot Santa Claus?" Consumers, as such, would seem to have plenty of reason to worry about the possible effects of Roosevelt policies, in respect of a higher cost of living.

PROBABLY the President and his advisers have not yet laid out a program for the second term, having had all their time, for many months past, taken up by politics. In this connection the Whaley-Eaton Service, of Washington, points out that it is not the Roosevelt habit to lay out a comprehensive program; that he is always "the quarterback looking for an opening." One of the things we may expect, it thinks, is disturbing announcements from the White House at critical moments when speculative optimism runs high, this being one of the Roosevelt methods of "controlling inflation." This suggests, in turn, that business men and investors will have to look beyond such scares and study the background of politics and business if they want to be in a good position. SATURDAY NIGHT will endeavor to provide sound material for this study over the coming months.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st October, 1936.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of DECEMBER next. The Chair to be taken at noon.

By Order of the Board
W. A. BOG, JACKSON DODDS
General Manager, General Manager
Montreal, 20th October, 1936.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

HARKER, LAKE CASWELL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly give me what information you can on the Harker and Lake Caswell mining properties and say whether you think they would be a fair gamble at this time.

—M. M., Toronto, Ont.

Harker holds a large group of mining claims in the Lightning River district of Northern Ontario. Work was carried to 1,000 feet in depth some years ago. A quite large tonnage of low-grade ore was indicated, said to carry around \$6 per ton in gold when the metal was valued at \$20.67 an ounce. Work was discontinued and the cash of the company was used to buy other share interests. However, since the value of gold has advanced to \$35 an ounce, the value of the ore on Harker has risen to over \$10 per ton. This grade of ore could be mined profitably. Also, there is good possibility of the property improving with extension of work to greater depth. While this shows the property with interesting possibilities, another factor of importance is that the Harker Company owns 37,000 shares of Pickle Crow, quoted at around \$6.90 per share, together with 250,000 shares of Greene-Stabell. The shares, therefore, appear to be an interesting speculation.

Lake Caswell has property in the West Shining-tree gold area of Northern Ontario, formerly the old Canadian Reef property. Work in that area in past years has not yielded favorable results. However, the rock formation is favorable, and this when taken with the fact that some small shoots of ore occur, marks the field as one which merits some further attention. Lake Caswell itself is one of the interesting prospects in the area. Former operators explored the property to 500 feet in depth by underground work. The present company has unwatered the workings to 240 ft. in depth where some exploration is now in progress. It is planned to also unwater to the bottom of the shaft in order to further explore at that lower horizon.

TECK-HUGHES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you kindly advise me regarding the future possibilities of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines as I am holding some of this stock and am anxious to know if I should hold it as at the present price it is \$5.15 and cost me \$6.75. I have been a subscriber to your paper for ten years and would appreciate your comments as I find that your information is very reliable.

—T. C., Truro, N.S.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines is still in comparatively strong physical condition despite the fact that a number of lean levels have been encountered at depth. It was inevitable, of course, that the mine must soon travel the down grade, having in mind that the length of property along the ore zone is short. With less than 700 ft. in length of property on the main ore zone, it has been necessary for Teck-Hughes to work to deep levels at a much greater rate than in the case of properties with much greater length such as Lake Shore and Wright-Hargreaves. Everything indicates that the mine has passed its best days, but in spite of this, it may be expected to produce large amounts of gold for a further considerable period of years. Also, net profits may continue at a very substantial rate for years.

Meanwhile, the company controls the Lamaque mine in Quebec and appears to be standing in line for important profits over a long period of years from that direction. This may or may not perpetuate the current rate of dividends more or less indefinitely. Only further development will answer that question. However, it seems reasonable to assume that a long and prosperous future still lies ahead for the stockholders of Teck-Hughes. The directorate is aggressive in looking for new mines. While the trend of results, therefore, at the original property have made the shares more speculative than they were formerly, yet Teck-Hughes still holds a comparatively high rating among the gold mines of this country.

ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am the holder of a few preferred shares and some common stock of Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd. This stock came to me privately and I confess I don't know anything about the company or its record. I got a dividend on the preferred in August and I saw a note the other day in the Press to the effect that there were to be more payments. I wonder if you would be good enough to supply me with some information as to the current position and outlook and tell me what you think about holding these stocks. Is there any chance of appreciation for the common during the next few years?

—L. C. P., Moose Jaw, Sask.

I think that there is. I consider both the preferred and common of Ontario Steel Products to be well worth holding, in view of the large measure of progress made by the company recently, and I see no reason why earnings should not continue at very satisfactory levels. The company, which has plants at Gananoque, Oshawa and Chatham, Ont., manufactures springs, bumpers, axles, etc., and naturally its chief customer is the automobile industry. You are probably aware that the past two years have shown notable improvement in the motor world and that there is every reason to believe that 1937 will witness further advances.

Ontario Steel Products has paid no dividends on the common since 1931 and on the preferred between 1932 and 1935. In the latter year \$1 was disbursed on the senior issue and in August of this year there was a regular quarterly payment of \$1.75. Recently there was announced a second regular quarterly payment of \$1.75, payable December 18, together with \$2 on account of arrears. Total arrears on the preferred, taking into account the December payments, will stand at \$23.25. At the present time there is every indication that the company will continue regular preferred payments and deal steadily, as well, with reduction of the arrears. Any distribution on the common is obviously not in sight, but appreciation is to be expected if earnings continue to mount and arrears are cut down. In the year ended June 30, 1936, the company's total income rose to \$126,264 against \$70,619 the year before and per share on the preferred to \$16.60 against \$3.58 in 1933 and 15 cents in 1934. In the previous three

years there had been large deficits. On July 1 of this year the company called all the remaining issue of its 6 per cent. bonds, substituting a \$125,000 5 1/4 per cent. first mortgage, due July 1, 1943, and thus reducing interest charges. The balance sheet, despite the depression years, reveals a very satisfactory position, total current assets of \$430,725, including cash of \$174,760 and marketable securities of \$17,085 (market value \$31,845), standing against total current liabilities of only \$36,440.

It seems quite reasonable to me that the company should be able to continue earnings on at least as satisfactory levels as those achieved last year, and if so, in view of the strong liquid position, it would not be too long before existing preferred arrears could be cleaned up through cash payments. In the meantime the preferred should continue to yield a very satisfactory return (it is a 7 per cent. non-redeemable issue), and the common should show fairly important appreciation. Both the preferred and common issues, while listed at Toronto and Montreal, are very closely held and there is very little trading. Sole capitalization of the company, subject to the new mortgage referred to above, consists of 3,603 shares of the preferred (\$100 par) and 46,140 shares of no par value common.

GOD'S LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I bought God's Lake stock at \$2 a share two years ago and since then it has been steadily going down. I hear the management is good. What would you advise me to do? What do you think of it?

—S. C., London, Ont.

God's Lake officially reported some improvement in grade of ore at the 4th level recently. Close to 100 ft. in length was averaging over \$15 per ton across the width of the drift. The mill is operating at 4,500 tons per month. The net profit for the six months ended Sept. 30 amounted to almost \$79,000, for a rate of \$158,000 per year. While this is a modest profit, yet the development of the mine is being steadily extended laterally as well as to greater depth. New tonnage is being placed in sight at a little greater rate than current output. The ore reserve is probably around 100,000 tons. Where there is such a substantial amount of ore and where a moderate profit is being realized, there is always a good chance of further growth being established. Under these circumstances the shares appear to be a reasonable speculation.

BUILDING PRODUCTS ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I remember seeing a Gold & Dross item on Building Products, Ltd. back in the summer but I didn't pay a great deal of attention to it as I was temporarily out of the market. Now I have some funds for investment and I seem to remember that you spoke favorably of this stock. I confess that currently my attention is directed to it by the campaign to get people to modernize their homes with the help of the Government. If this is going to be a success it should mean some real money for a company like Building Products. Incidentally, is it true that the company has been doing better this year. What is the financial position and outlook and what kind of a dividend policy does the company follow? Thanks for your help.

—K. M. T., Kingston, Ont.

Building Products follows a very generous dividend policy, made possible by its strong financial position, and I consider it entirely likely that future distribution will be entirely governed by earnings; this means that the possibility of increased dividends definitely exists. Currently the stock is on a basis of 35 cents quarterly or \$1.40 annually, the rate having been stepped up from 25 cents quarterly with the October 1 payment, at which time as well an extra of 25 cents was paid. Whether or not there will be a further extra applicable to the fourth quarter, it is impossible to say at the present time; my own view is that the company is steadily moving toward re-establishment of the \$2 dividend paid in 1930 and 1931.

While actual figures are not available, it is a matter of general knowledge that the company's sales have shown substantial expansion in the first ten months of the current year, the extra dividend providing substantial confirmation. As to the current home improvement campaign sponsored by the Government through its Re-employment Commission and through the banks, it seems reasonable to assume that this will cause a fairly important stimulation of business.

While a certain amount of opposition, largely from architects and the larger contractors, has arisen, it is evident from the advertising and publicity campaign being undertaken, that important forces have been aligned behind the effort to achieve success. Because of the lateness of the season I doubt if there will be much, if any, direct reflection in this year's earnings for Building Products, but a powerful stimulant may be supplied toward 1937 earnings. The general outlook for the company, as with others in the supply field, is brighter than it has been since the beginning of the depression.

Building Products came through the difficult years with its strong financial position fully maintained. The last balance sheet, as of the close of 1935, revealed total current assets of \$2,009,541, including cash and marketable securities of \$1,312,550, against total current liabilities of only \$80,798. Full provision has been made for depreciation and in

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The Royal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND NO. 197

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1936.

By order of the Board,
S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager
Montreal, Que., October 16, 1936.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
Northern Canada Mining
Corporation, Limited

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of Two Cents (2c) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Corporation has been declared by the Directors of the Corporation payable December 1st, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 20th, 1936. The Canadian five per cent (5%) tax will be deducted from dividends paid to non-residents. Shareholders are particularly requested to see that certificates held by them are properly registered on the books of the Corporation. As mentioned above, the dividend is payable to shareholders of record on November 20th, 1936. Our transfer agents are The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 302 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

By Order of the Board,
H. F. CASSIDY, Secretary.
Toronto, 30th October, 1936.

THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 199

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th November, 1936, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st October, 1936. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.
Toronto, 16th October, 1936.

Hollinger Consolidated
Gold Mines Limited

Dividend Number 286
Extra Dividend Number 32

A regular dividend of 1%, and an extra dividend of 1%, making 2%, in all, have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of November, 1936.

Dated the 9th day of November, 1936.
I. McVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

GOLD & DROSS

addition, during the past year the company took steps toward assuring its supplies of raw materials and concentrating certain of its manufacturing activities with a view to securing important economies. The company's products are well diversified and its distribution outlets are strategically located to supply the whole country.

In brief, it is ideally situated to benefit from just such a campaign of home modernization which is now being attempted. The earnings record naturally reflected the depression years, the figures being: 1935, \$1.13 per share on the combined Class "A" and Class "B"; 1934, \$1.28; 1933, \$0.21; 1932, \$0.08; 1931, \$2.18 and 1930, \$2.70. As pointed out above, dividends of \$2 were paid in 1930 and 1931, subsequently reduced to \$1.60 and to \$1 with \$1.25 paid last year. As you can see, distribution has closely paralleled and often exceeded earnings, and future payments should continue to expand. I think the stock, despite current high prices of 55, is still an attractive buy.

POTPOURRI

S. P. Montreal, Que. NICOLA has shown substantial improvement during the past year. However, there is still a considerable element of risk involved, and the shares should be regarded as distinctly a speculation.

B. A. London, Ont. There is no specific reason why I recommended the disposal of ARGENTINE bonds, that is, no reason directly reflecting the financial position of the country. There is, however, the possibility already suggested, that the Argentine government may refund a number of its outstanding 6 per cent. issues at lower interest rates. I think, therefore, that any holder would be perfectly justified in disposing of these bonds at current prices of above par for the 6 per cent. issue. There is, too, a very definite prospect of further inflation, and under such circumstances obviously the bonds would not be the type of security to hold. Considering the prospect of refunding, coupled with that of inflation, you would be receiving a smaller fixed return on your investment in the case of higher prices and the consequently reduced purchasing power of the dollar. By disposing of these bonds at a profit, you could reinvest in sound common stocks, which would offer not only prospects of further moderate appreciation, but the income from these equities could be adjusted to existing conditions.

W. J. C. Windsor, Ont. Production of gold from properties in the Goudreau district has so far been on a pretty small scale. Some progress has been made, however, with the showing during the past year a little better than in earlier years. Where there is some gold there is reason to expect further effort, and where work is in progress with at least encouraging results, there is always a chance, at least, of such a property as DETROIT GONDREAU ultimately receiving some further attention.

J. G. Fairview, Alta. Following the appointment of a receiver for TRAYMORE LIMITED in 1934, a reorganization of the company was effected in 1935, a new company, Traymore Restaurants and Catering Ltd., purchasing all the assets of the previous Traymore Limited. There was an exchange of bonds, that is, bonds of the new company were issued in exchange for bonds of the old company.

J. M. Kitchener, Ont. LAKELAND held a meeting in July when a majority of shareholders voted in favor of an option of the property to Noranda. Objections were raised as to the lack of a two-thirds vote in favor of the deal. A court order restrained officers from proceeding further. The shareholders' association asked for an inspector under the Ontario Companies Act, which was granted. I have received no details regarding the reorganization to which you refer in your letter.

H. W. Elmira, Ont. I would definitely recommend against exchanging your municipal debenture for stock of the ETON GAS COMPANY. Any company which "guarantees" an annual return of 12 per cent. is obviously not reliable. As a matter of fact, the 12 per cent. rate sounds to me like an oil royalty interest, although you mention stock. I might point out to you that no market will exist for such a security, that the operations are definitely in the nature of a gamble, and that there could be no reliance on an indefinite continuation of income.

G. J. Sarnia, Alta. ASHLEY GOLD had a short life as a producer of gold. The ore deposition at the outset was considered to be of the freakish type. Very aggressive efforts to locate further ore bodies have failed. Despite capable management and good financial backing, the outlook for a revival of Ashley is not very bright.

J. B. Ottawa, Ont. I think you would be warranted in retaining your FRASER COMPANIES LIMITED voting trust certificates. You have, as you point out, already enjoyed important appreciation and I consider it likely that as earnings continue to rise, further appreciation will occur.

N. O. Ottawa, Ont. SHAWKEY is operating a mill of 125 tons daily capacity. Work has centered largely on one vein, and the ore ahead of the mill is of moderate amount. However, recent drilling has indicated good values in two more veins, and this may open the way to further progress for the enterprise. I believe it is rather early to think of a dividend. It would be natural to expect the profits to be employed in an extension of underground work so as to fortify the mill behind a large ore reserve before considering the question of a dividend.

V. J. Stratford, Ont. In view of the difficulty of obtaining accurate information concerning ROYAL DUTCH SHELL OIL COMPANY, I do not consider this stock a desirable one to hold. The reason you do not see quotations for the stock is that it was removed from the New York Stock Exchange through disqualification of the company to comply with regulations. While the company's annual statement for the year ended December 31, 1935, showed a rise in income, total being \$8,973,753 Dutch florins for that year against 44,549,413 florins in 1934, this statement reflects the position of the parent company only and earnings are not on a consolidated basis. The stock is, of course, still traded in abroad, and your broker would be able to obtain a quotation for you from London.

P. S. Montreal, Que. You should communicate with the Montreal Trust Company at Montreal in connection with the exchange of your WINNIPEG ELECTRIC 6's of 1974 for the new securities issued under the reorganization plan. Arrangement for the exchange of the securities was completed at the end of August. As a holder of Winnipeg Electric 6% refunding mortgage bonds of 1954 you should receive \$1,000 of series "A" General Mortgage Bonds, 9 shares of Class "A" common and \$70 in contingent certificates. I cannot see any reason for immediately selling your new bonds or other security holdings as soon as the exchange is made. The company's position is satisfactory, and its report for the year ended December 31, 1935, showed fixed charges earned 1.29 times, as against 1.16 times in 1934. I would expect with improving general conditions some appreciation from the current levels of the new General Mortgage bonds.

G. F. Elk Lake, Ont. LAPA CADILLAC is proceeding with aggressive underground work and the results to date have been encouraging. There is some free gold, and good assays have been secured. However, the officials hesitate to estimate the grade of ore, or suggest the amounts. Until more definite information can be made available, the property must be looked upon only as an interesting prospect in an advanced stage of development.

L. S. Brockville, Ont. I regard the common stock of CANADA NORTHERN POWER as attractive at current levels of about 26. With the \$1.20 dividend the yield is 4.7%. The current dividend is being covered by an exceedingly satisfactory margin and possibilities of increases undoubtedly exist. For the year ended Dec. 31st, 1935, the company's earnings showed continued expansion. Per share on the common was \$1.89 against \$1.67 in 1934, \$1.12 in 1933, 91c in 1932, 76 cents in 1931, and 68c in 1930. The company is in a strong financial position, net working capital amounting to \$1,177,718 as against

\$655,552 in the previous year. Cash held amounted to \$493,961 and marketable securities to \$137,670. The company, as you know, serves the rapidly developing mining industries of Northern Ontario and Quebec and is steadily adding customers. It is not anticipated that the loss of Noranda as a customer, due to the projected completion of a power plant by this large mine, will seriously affect Canada Northern Power, as the expansion of other consumers is likely to compensate for this.

N. M. Montreal, Que. ARGOSY is responding favorably to development. The mill is functioning efficiently. The ore is high grade, being over \$20 to the ton. The shares appear to be a good hold. EAST MALARTIC is an attractive prospect in an advanced stage of development. The shares have interesting possibilities.

K. L. Regina, Sask. Apparently you are interested in the current purchase of common stocks which offer prospects of appreciation, since you state that immediate returns are not a primary consideration. I think that such a policy could well be followed at the present time, and I might suggest to you as desirable such common stocks as HAMILTON BRIDGE, DOMINION TAR & CHEMICAL, NATIONAL SEWER PIPE, and possibly CANADIAN CAR AND FOUNDRY. These industries will sooner or later join in the general recovery and since their junior securities have not as yet participated materially in the forward movement, greater possibility of price appreciation exists for them.

D. E. C. Hamilton, Ont. YANKEE GIRL has not been active for some time, although the company is still alive. The company has no interest in Ymir Yankee Girl Gold Mines. The shares appear to have pretty uncertain value.

R. K. Victoria, B.C. With regard to GYPSUM, LIME & ALABASTINE there is no possibility of any near term distribution on the capital stock, despite the fact that earnings are understood to have moved up considerably this year. As you probably know, earnings in recent years have been insufficient to cover bond interest requirements and sinking fund is also heavily in arrears. Before any distribution on the junior security could be considered, it would be necessary for the company to meet this prior obligation and also to build up a more satisfactory working position.

D. R. O. Dartmouth, N.S. SANSHAW MINES LTD., has property in the Red Lake district located adjacent to Howey and Red Lake Gold Shore. The claims are in the early stage of exploration. A vein said to have a width of seven feet has been found, and this is being further explored to determine whether it carries ore shoots or not.

J. W. Ottawa, Ont. BRAZILIAN TRACTION, while definitely not in the investment classification, nevertheless looks fairly promising speculatively, not only because of satisfactory earnings for the company, but because of the improving situation of Brazil with regard to foreign exchange. As you are aware, the company paid one 30c cash dividend earlier this year and it has been rumored that there is a possibility of further cash distribution. Nevertheless the main difficulty still exists, that is the transfer of currency to Canadian funds.

J. W. Toronto, Ont. WOOD PORCUPINE SYNDICATE, which a few weeks ago applied for a 5,000,000 share charter under the name of WILWOOD GOLD MINES, holds claims at Night Hawk Lake, 25 miles east of Timmins. The venture is largely a geological bet. Several outfits are at work in the area on the strength of favorable geology.

F. J. H. W. W. W. W. KENRICIA is situated in the Lake of the Woods district. Ore assaying \$29 to the ton in a narrow vein of about 39 inches has been traced for several hundred feet. Under the circumstances, the property is an attractive prospect. The property is controlled by Joseph Errington and associates.

A. A. Toronto, Ont. RED LAKE GOLD SHORE is securing lower grade ore than was indicated at an earlier date. This is officially reported to be due to results of work at the 425 ft. level where the flat fault runs along this section. The September recovery was \$11.65 per ton, or 33 oz. per ton. The new mill circuit is estimated to have absorbed considerable gold, and officials are of the opinion the actual grade of the ore is 43 oz. per ton, or approximately \$15. The mill has been designed to handle 150 tons of ore per day. I believe the impression on the street prior to commencement of milling operations was that the average grade of the ore was considerably more than half an ounce of gold to the ton. In this event, the lower average being secured under milling operations might account for decline in quotations for the shares. It is rather difficult to make a survey of outlook for the future. The ore shoots are comparatively short, although of good width. Disregarding any of the earlier impressions which may have created an optimistic view, I would regard the present performance of the mill as quite satisfactory for a new mine of moderate tonnage.

M. E. Toronto, Ont. I assume that it is the common stock of UNITED STEEL CORPORATION which you hold and would suggest that you retain it. It is true that the company's earnings have been low in recent years, but its operations are of a type which should benefit from current conditions. I would anticipate for this company an appreciable increase in earnings during the current year. United Steel Corporation recently increased its common stock from 300,000 to 500,000 shares in order to permit the conversion of the "B" preferred stock. This required 175,000 shares of common stock.

C. R. H. P. P. P. P. PAYORE GOLD carried on diamond drilling on its properties in Quebec, and supplies for a six months' campaign of development have been taken in. The drilling is declared to have indicated encouraging values. The program calls for sinking to 525 ft. in depth to open four levels. MYLAMAQUE secured some free gold in test pits and exposed interesting showings on surface. Diamond drilling was recently commenced. The property is in the prospect stage. Properties such as these are typical of new prospects where preliminary work reveals conditions which justify further exploration in an effort to determine whether they contain payable deposits, or not.

J. G. Chaplain, Ont. The first preferred stock of WOOD, ALEXANDER AND JAMES is currently quoted at 40 bid, 50 asked. It is very difficult to advise you as to whether or not you should dispose of this stock at current levels or retain it in the absence of any current official information from the company. With generally improving conditions one would naturally expect that the business of this company would pick up as well. On the other hand, dividend arrears accumulated to May 1 of this year on the first preferred amounted to \$33.25 a share and this figure is approaching the point, if it has not already done so, which would entail some capital reorganization of the company, through inability to pay off such an arrearage in cash. Again, results of the company's operations for the year ended January 31, 1936, were somewhat disappointing. While total income in that year rose to \$49,816 against \$38,945 the year before, there was only 65 cents per share earned on the first preferred stock as against \$1.13 in 1935. In the previous three years there have been sizeable per share deficits on the first preferred, the last year on which satisfactory earnings were established being 1931, in which year \$7.22 per share was earned. The company's balance sheet position remained satisfactory, total current assets of \$875,717, including cash of \$87,715, standing against total current liabilities of only \$65,629. In all probability there will be some capital reorganization of the company, and it is impossible to say at the present time how security holders might make out.

C. R. Toronto, Ont. The outlook for ELIDORADO appears to be a little better. The finances secured some months ago enabled the company to round out its operating plans. The plant at Great Bear Lake is handling 80 tons of ore per day. Additional mining machinery is being installed and will be brought into use by early December. The question of dividends is still vague. Shareholders may have to be pretty patient for some further period at least. At the same time, the indications are that Eldorado has made important inroads into the radium markets of the world, and the enterprise is to be commended as one of the more important pioneering enterprises in the country at this time.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Dominion Tar and Chemical Company
Limited

6% Debentures, Series "A" and "B", due 1949

As these Debentures are being called for redemption by the Company at 103 on November 16th, 1936, interest will cease on that date. In order to avoid loss of interest, therefore, it is important that Debentures be forwarded for payment and the proceeds reinvested promptly.

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Concerning Insurance INDUSTRY'S PROBLEM

How Unemployment Insurance Problem May be Solved by Setting Up Special Scheme for Each Industry

BY GEORGE GILBERT

THOSE who are interested in the establishment of a sound system of unemployment insurance, either for a single industry or for all industries, will do well to look into the special scheme of unemployment insurance administered for the insurance industry in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by the Insurance Unemployment Board, whose report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936, has recently been made public. They will find convincing evidence of the advantages to be derived from dealing with unemployment insurance by way of a special scheme for each industry rather than by means of a general scheme for all industries.

It may be recalled that when government unemployment insurance was first put into effect in Great Britain, the law provided that an industry could contract out of the general scheme and administer its own insurance plan, just as large industries under the Workmen's Compensation Act in Ontario are permitted to remain outside the collective liability system and provide medical benefits and pay compensation themselves to workmen for accidents as they occur. Only two British industries availed themselves of the privilege to set up their own unemployment insurance system—banking and insurance. By an amendment to the law, the privilege was later withdrawn, though the existing special schemes were not affected.

One of the facts clearly established by the experience of the insurance industry's special scheme as administered by the Insurance Unemployment Board is that all the conditions for maintaining unemployment in a single industry, and so in all industries, can be included in a special scheme for each industry. It has also been made plain that the establishment in an industry of a joint interest in advancing or abolishing employment is the foundation of a successful scheme in any industry.

FURTHER, it stands to reason that when a whole industry agrees to shoulder the responsibility for its unemployment, the problem in that industry is brought as near solution as possible. Under a joint body of control, representatives of every section of the industry, and having intimate knowledge of its working, causes of unemployment can be quickly ascertained, and measures to remove them adopted without delay. Competitive action on the part of other companies, for example, can be anticipated, and means organized for obviating or meeting resulting unemployment.

On the other hand, under a general scheme of unemployment insurance for all industries combined, the cost of unemployment in one industry is borne mainly by all the others, and there is accordingly no great incentive to reduce it, whereas in a single industry there is such an incentive, because the whole cost falls on that industry. Another particular advantage of a scheme for each industry is that the unemployment problem would then be removed from the sphere of politics altogether. A scheme for each industry could be required to maintain a solvent condition at all times, whereas a general scheme is more than likely to drift away from sound insurance principles and become nothing more or less than a subsidy.

It is also a fact that joint control of the unemployment fund by each industry promotes friendliness and cooperation not only in respect to unemployment—the main problem of the working man—but in regard to many other problems in which both employers and employees are interested. Each industry can command all the technical knowledge necessary to successful administration, especially in the vital matter of the control of claims.

IT IS (especially noteworthy that the insurance industry in Great Britain has been self-supporting from the outset, and has been maintained always in a solvent condition, while the general scheme was allowed to drift into a position where its liabilities exceeded its assets by \$500,000,000. The insurance industry scheme receives no contribution from the Exchequer, while the general scheme receives one-third of its funds from the Exchequer, one-third from employers, and one-third from employees, besides which the Exchequer has had to make up the deficits.

Many millions have been saved to the country through the non-inclusion of the insurance industry in the general unemployment insurance scheme, and allowing it to set up its own special scheme. As a result of careful and competent administration, adequate reserves have been accumulated, and its latest valuation balance sheet shows a substantial surplus over all liabilities. By means of this special scheme, the solvency of the insurance business has been enhanced, good feeling between employers and employees has been promoted, the frequent conferences between them having produced notable improvements in conditions of living employment.

As at January 1, 1936, there were 129,123 persons insured under the insurance industry special scheme, of whom 80,998 were men, 2,429 boys, 799 boys under 16, 32,260 women, 2,775 girls, and 661 were girls under 16. During the year in insurance employers added to their insurable staffs, and contributions were paid on 1,852 former insurable persons than at the corresponding date last year.

ALL employees earning less than £15 (\$25) a week are insurable, and during the past year 3,895 persons, while remaining in the industry, went out of the insurance scheme in consequence of an increase in salary which brought them over the insurable limit. Claims for benefit were made by 8,125 persons during the year, and 406 claims previously closed were re-opened, which together with 3,669 claims brought forward, made a total of 12,200 claims dealt with during the twelve months ended March 31, 1936. Of this total, 9,243 were closed, leaving 2,957 claims to be carried forward. For the twelve months the amount paid in benefit was £165,506 (\$827,790), which was £40,339 less than in the previous year, when £205,845 (\$1,029,225) was paid. Payments were made in respect of 9,976 dependents. During the periodical review of claims, cases were discovered in which for one reason or another benefit had been wrongly obtained, and prosecutions were instituted in 13 cases, resulting in 13 convictions.

Of the total of insured persons, 36,239 were employees of ordinary life and general insurance companies; 67,957 were employees of industrial assurance companies and collecting societies; 6,741 were Lloyd's employees; 9,721 were employees of friendly societies, friendly societies, industrial assurance approved societies, and miscellaneous approved societies, while 372 were employees of miscellaneous insurance employees.

During the year the net contribution income received by the Insurance Unemployment Board from employers was £248,357, while the interest on investments amounted to £16,431, making the total net income £264,788 (\$1,323,940). Expenses of management totalled £25,179 (\$125,895), the expense rate showing a reduction from 14.51 per cent. to 13.24 per cent. during the twelve months.

In the Employment Department of the Board, 780 vacancies were notified, of which 623 were filled and 157 cancelled or withdrawn. Of the vacancies notified, 36 per cent. were from ordinary life and general insurance companies, 5 per cent. were from industrial assurance companies, 37 per cent. from Lloyd's, 6 per cent. from friendly societies and approved societies, and 16 per cent. were from employers and commercial houses outside the insurance industry.

It is of interest to note that the rate of benefit for dependent children has been increased from 2s. to 3s. per week, and that, following the satisfactory result of the latest actuarial valuation, the Board has reauthorized payment of benefit at the higher rates provided in the insurance industry scheme for those who qualify under the special conditions which have been in suspense since 1931. These higher rates of benefit are given only to claimants who establish to the satisfaction of the Board that they are ordinarily employed in the insurance industry and are making all reasonable efforts to obtain re-employment, whether inside or outside the insurance industry.

ORDINARY LIFE ON MONTHLY DEBIT PLAN

MONTHLY debit ordinary insurance was recently introduced by the London Life Insurance Co. through its industrial branch. The premiums, which are payable monthly, are collected at the policyholder's home by an agent in almost exactly the same way as the weekly premium for industrial insurance are collected.

The company's regular ordinary policy forms are used so that the insured obtains the benefit of all the standard provisions of an up-to-date ordinary contract. The same selection standards and underwriting rules which apply to regular ordinary insurance apply to monthly debit ordinary and any of the usual additional benefits such as waiver of premium or disability income may be added to these policies.

Due to the expense factor, it was formerly impossible to accept premiums on a monthly basis unless each monthly premium amounted to at least ten dollars. This meant that small policies for \$1,000 and \$2,000 could not be written on a monthly premium basis. Now the monthly debit ordinary plan enables the policyholder of limited means who cannot purchase large amounts of insurance and who finds it most convenient to pay his premium monthly, to enjoy the advantages of ordinary insurance.

LIFE INSURANCE SALES INCREASE IN CANADA

NEW Ordinary life insurance sales for Canada and Newfoundland show an improvement of nearly five million dollars to the first nine months of this year, as compared with the same period in 1935.

Statistics compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and given out today by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, show total sales from January to September inclusive, of \$272,076,000 as compared with \$267,260,000 during the same months last year. These sales, which are based on returns from nineteen companies having 90 per cent. of the business in force, are exclusive of group insurance and of annuities and pension bonds.

Sales for the month of September this year, as compared with last year, also show an increase, the total for 1936 being \$26,966,000 as compared with \$26,696,000 in 1935.

Detailed sales for the first nine



J. H. LITHGOW, A.L.A., F.A.S., General Manager of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, who has been elected President of the recently formed Life Insurance Institute of Canada.

months of this year were as follows: British Columbia, \$20,912,000; Alberta, \$10,868,000; Saskatchewan, \$9,476,000; Manitoba, \$14,610,000; Ontario, \$121,362,000; Quebec, \$74,713,000; New Brunswick, \$6,863,000; Nova Scotia, \$10,102,000; Prince Edward Island, \$1,079,000; Newfoundland, \$2,007,000; total, \$272,076,000.

September sales by provinces were: British Columbia, \$1,880,000; Alberta, \$880,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,245,000; Manitoba, \$1,542,000; Ontario, \$12,078,000; Quebec, \$7,096,000; New Brunswick, \$669,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,277,000; Prince Edward Island, \$108,000; Newfoundland, \$182,000; total, \$26,966,000.

AGENT'S PART IN PUBLIC RELATIONS WORK

IN HIS address before the recent convention of the Ontario Fire and Casualty Insurance Agents' Association, Mr. Albert Dodge, of Buffalo, N. Y., said among other things: "Those of us who have made a study of this public relations question realize how little the public really knows about our business and that many of the laws that are being enacted would not get anywhere if the public knew more about it. The agent is the important contact and through him most of the work must be done. It is therefore necessary that all agents should be qualified, and I think that if you could have a qualification law requiring agents to take a written examination before they could receive appointment, it would be a fine thing. If you do not have a provision in your insurance law that all desiring an agent's license be required to take a written examination, you are making a very great mistake. In practically every state in the United States we now have some form of agents' qualification law."

INSURANCE COURTESY

Editor, Concerning Insurance.

I am holding a policy on which I have allowed the dividends to accumulate for eleven years. I do not anticipate requiring the dividends, although of course one never knows when the time might come when he could use them.

I have not been able to calculate whether it is more advantageous to allow the dividends to accumulate, or to use them to purchase more paid-up insurance.

Would you please give me your "pros and cons" in this matter, which I will appreciate very much.

R. A. M. Vancouver, B.C.

I should say that it would be more advantageous to leave the dividends with the company to accumulate, as in that way you would be building up a reserve fund, which would be earning a satisfactory rate of interest, a higher rate than that obtainable on savings bank deposits, and which at the same time would be available to take care of any unforeseen contingencies that might arise in the future.

If you felt the need of more insurance protection at any time, it would be better in my opinion to purchase it out of current income on an annual premium basis or to pay for it out of your savings bank deposit than it would be to use the accumulated dividends to buy paid-up insurance.

Editor, Concerning Insurance.

Being in the insurance business, we have been asked to represent the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Walkerton, Ontario, for farm insurance.

Will you kindly advise me as to this company's financial position and give me your opinion regarding the acceptance of a mutual company such as this in an agency that endeavors to sell reliable insurance?

P. O. E. Gunnington, Ont.

Farmers Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Walkerton, Ont., has been in existence since 1894, and does business on the premium note plan. It is safe to insure with for farmers' mutual fire insurance, and enjoys a good reputation for fair settlement and prompt payment of claims.

During the past few years it has steadily improved its financial position. At the end of 1935 its total assets apart from unassessed premium notes, were \$192,339.29, while its total liabilities, including its liability for unearned premiums, amounted to \$92,628.85, showing a surplus of \$9,710.44 over all liabilities on cash basis, that is, without taking into consideration its unassessed premium notes, amounting to \$920,672.52, which are not taken into the balance sheet as assets but are treated as contingent assets only.

Its total receipts in 1935 were

THERE have been stormy times on the Insurance seas but this Society has sailed through unharmed without loss of passengers or cargo. One Hundred and One Years old, staunch, steady and sound as ever

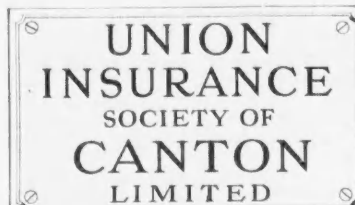
ESTABLISHED 1835
ASSETS

\$31,000,000.00

Head Office for Canada
TORONTO

COLIN E. SWORD
Manager for Canada

J. W. BINNIE
Associate Manager



FOUNDED 1792

Insurance Company of North America
Canadian Head Office
Toronto

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS EXCEEDS \$61,000,000.00

H. C. MILLS, General Manager for Canada

CENTRAL MANUFACTURERS
Mutual Insurance Company
1201 Concourse Building—TORONTO—Elgin 7207
MUTUAL FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Net Cash Surplus, \$2,254,877.28 Policies Non-Assessable
Annual Cash Dividends Since 1876; Present Rate 25%

Fire and Windstorm INSURANCE

Over Half A Century of "Service with Security" Est. 1884

TESTED and PROVED by TIME

Since its inception in 1884, this organization, Western Canada's oldest Mutual Insurance Company, has maintained the policy of giving "service with security." "Portage" policy-holders enjoy complete protection at minimum rates.

Branches: WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MAN.

Does your Fire Insurance PAY DIVIDENDS?

BRANCHES: Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Kelowna, Victoria, Vancouver

Under the Northwestern Mutual plan, the annual surplus or profit is paid back to policyholders in the form of dividends. These amounted last year to \$1,098,428. Ask our nearest office for particulars.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
Non-Assessable Policies Assets \$6,000,000.

OVER SIXTY YEARS IN THE BOILER INSPECTOR ENGINEERING INSURANCE

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

806 The Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Montreal 908 Federal Bldg. TORONTO 221 Curry Bldg. Winnipeg

ESTABLISHED IN 1850 SYMBOL OF SECURITY

The Aetna Life Insurance Company, writing Life, Group, and Accident insurance, has been a Canadian institution since 1850

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Insure AT COST!
FIRE, TORNADO and SPRINKLER LEAKAGE INSURANCE

MILLOWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

20% to 30% DIVIDENDS AT STANDARD RATES

Requires insured from established homes every Dividend

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON, ONT.




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Fire and Casualty Insurance Company

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AUTOMOBILE
PLATE GLASS

LIABILITY
FIDELITY AND
SURETY BONDS

H. BEGG
MANAGING DIRECTOR



We offer every facility to both the Assured and the Agent—satisfying the growing demand for purely Canadian Insurance.

The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President.
A. W. EASTMURF, Managing Director.

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ACCIDENT • SICKNESS • AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE

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Fire and Casualty Insurance, anywhere in Canada,
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Attractive Contracts Correspondence Solicited

FIRE INSURANCE

A CANADIAN COMPANY



SECURITY NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

J. H. RIDDEL, President.
V. G. CREBER, Vice-Pres.
S. FAIRLEY, Secretary.

Inquiries for Agencies Are Invited

GUARANTEED BY
EAGLE, STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

WHY? A business man recently said: "In times like these why does not some strong Life Insurance Company get out a LOW COST Life Insurance Policy, strictly for protection to a man's family or business, leaving out frills and selling it only to a select class of physical, moral and financial risks? Such a policy would revolutionize the life insurance business."

THE OCCIDENTAL LIFE NOW HAS SUCH A POLICY!
COMPARE THESE RATES WITH ANY INSURANCE
YOU NOW CARRY OR HAVE EVER SEEN

Annual Rates for \$10,000

24	\$77.40	32	\$83.10	40	\$94.60	48	\$133.40
25	77.90	33	84.30	41	96.70	49	141.50
26	78.50	34	85.30	42	97.90	50	150.60
27	79.20	35	86.50	43	103.90	51	160.50
28	79.90	36	87.80	44	108.70	52	171.60
29	80.60	37	89.20	45	113.50	53	183.50
30	81.40	38	90.90	46	119.90	54	196.80
31	82.20	39	92.60	47	126.30	55	211.50

OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Licensed under Dominion Insurance Act
Full Reserve Deposited With the Dominion Government
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE LONDON, CANADA

Mail your name, age and occupation for full particulars without obligation regarding this Special Policy. It costs nothing to investigate

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Address _____
Age _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

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\$167,245.96, and its total expenditure, operations, or whatever they may be called, \$141,676.96, showing an excess of receipts over expenditure of \$25,569.00. Its net amount at risk at the end of the year was \$36,626,800.

Since the beginning of 1936 the company has further improved its liquid position. The amount invested in bonds and debentures has been increased from \$72,747.50 to \$87,747.50 at the end of September, while the cash has been increased from \$5,560.19 to \$21,919.00.

This company shows evidence of careful management, and has not had to make extra assessments on its members, so far as I know, as so many other farmers' mutuals have had to do in recent years.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am informed that the Insurance Branch of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is now regularly licensed in this country and has a Government deposit for the protection of Canadian members. Can you tell me if such is the case, and what is the amount of the deposit, if any, and where the headquarters in Canada are located?

K. L. H., London, Ont.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen Insurance Department has recently been licensed in Canada as a fraternal benefit society, and has made a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$622,000 for the protection of its policyholders in Canada exclusively. It is authorized to transact in this country life, disability and sickness insurance to the extent provided by its Articles of Incorporation, constitution and laws. Its Canadian head office is located at Ottawa, and its chief agent in Canada is A. J. Kelly.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would appreciate receiving your comments on the following:

I am about 66 years of age, my wife twenty-five years my junior and we have no children. I have about two hundred thousand dollars in bonds, principally Dominion Government, on which I am receiving an average income in the neighborhood of 4.65 per cent. At least half of my bonds do not mature until 1952-9, all bearing 4.5 per cent.

I am entertaining the idea of selling all the bonds but the long term ones, and purchasing an annuity with one of Canada's foremost insurance companies, for life, with a 20 year guarantee and also a deferred annuity, for my wife, to begin 20 years hence. After doing this I will still have \$100,000 in Government bonds, and will not only receive a premium on the bonds I sell but will receive a larger income for the remainder of my life.

C. A. J., Port Arthur, Ont.

At your age and in your financial position, you would be adopting a wise course, in my opinion, if you decided to carry out the plan outlined, as you would then be free in the future of investment and reinvestment worries in regard to that portion of your funds, and would also be sure of receiving in return a larger income for the rest of your life, however long you lived, than you could obtain by putting the money into securities that would be absolutely safe.

With \$100,000 in Government bonds still left in your possession after purchasing the annuity, you will be well protected against any unforeseen contingency that may arise, such as an urgent need for a lump sum in addition to the regular income provided by the annuity.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have been advised that Lloyd's non-marine underwriters are now licensed to write insurance in New Brunswick, but I understand that they are not required to deposit anything with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders. Will you kindly advise me why they are not required to make the deposit, and if they are the only insurance company licensed to do business in Canada who have not a deposit with the Government?

H. H. M., Fredericton, N.B.

Lloyd's non-marine underwriters are licensed in several provinces, including New Brunswick, to transact all classes of insurance, except life insurance. They are not an insurance company, but a group of individual insurers, each underwriter being liable for the amount he underwrites on a policy and no more, the liability being several and not joint. There is no provision in the Dominion insurance law for the licensing of this class of insurers, but there is in the Provincial insurance laws, and under the Provincial laws applicable to such insurers they are not required to make a deposit with the Government for the protection of their Canadian policyholders, and Lloyd's underwriters have not made such a deposit. All companies operating in this country under Dominion license are required to make a deposit for the protection of their policyholders, but this requirement does not apply to companies operating in this country under Provincial license only.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Being a constant reader of your paper, would you be kind enough to give me your opinion on a life insurance problem? I have a policy with the Monarch Life for \$1,500, which costs me \$48.90 per year (this is a straight life policy), taken out at 44 years of age. I took this policy for the purpose of protecting my daughter who is 18 years of age whom I expect to be self-supporting, say, in seven years' time.

I have been thinking of letting this policy lapse and go into a two thousand club. Would you advise such a change? Also, give me your opinion of these clubs.

T. E. J., Newton, Man.

As it would mean only loss and disappointment to you in the long run if you dropped your policy with the Monarch Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg and joined a 2,000 Club for insurance purposes, I would strongly advise you to keep your policy in force. Any life insurance undertaking, whether carried on by a 2,000 Club, an association, a fraternal society, or a life insurance company, must be operated on a sound basis in order to be able to continue paying the benefits called for by its certificates or policies. These 2,000 Clubs, or mutual benefit associations, or home benefit associ-

ations, or whatever they may be called, operate on the assessment system, which experience as well as insurance mathematics has proved to be an absolutely unsound basis upon which to predicate life insurance benefits.

Forty or fifty years ago, before knowledge of the principles of sound life insurance was widespread, hundreds of these assessment associations and societies were in existence and attracting members by the appeal of cheap insurance. But the cheapness was only temporary, for with the passage of time and the advance in the age of the membership the rates steadily increased until they became prohibitive; the societies and associations failed and went out of existence by the score, leaving their members without any protection at all, and often at a time when by reason of ill-health they could not get it elsewhere. Not a single one of these concerns has survived to prove that life insurance can be permanently conducted on the assessment system.

Such has been the invariable outcome in the case of all assessment concerns organized in the past, and such will be the outcome in the future, as a life insurance undertaking to survive must be operated on a sound basis. It pays to stick to legal reserve life insurance, because such insurance is cheapest in the long run, and the holder can rest assured that the money called for by his policy will be paid without deduction or abatement, however far into the future the policy may run.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

We have been asked to place a large block of fire insurance in the Home Insurance Company of New York, while I understand that this is one of the strongest companies doing business in Canada, I would much appreciate an opinion from you in this connection.

H. C. S., Vermillion, Alta.

The Home Insurance Company of New York was incorporated in 1853, and has been doing business in Canada since 1902. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$2,043,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the end of 1935 its total assets in Canada were \$2,994,750.82, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$1,650,777.57, showing a surplus in this country of \$1,343,973.25 over all liabilities in Canada. Canadian policyholders are amply protected, and you would be making no mistake in placing insurance for any amount with this company. All claims are readily collectable in Canada.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have a client who is interested in a Sovereign Life pension bond, age 60 maturity, non-participating. This plan would be taken out in his wife's favor whose age is 48.

My client carries ample life insurance but as he enjoys a substantial salary, he has spare funds to invest. His policy regarding his investments is to buy only such securities as do not pay dividends nor interest and where appreciation will be the only form of return he will receive on these investments. The idea lying behind this policy is that he pays income tax only on the salary he receives.

My motive in offering the pension bond outlined above is summed up as follows: (1) For income tax purposes there is no apparent return on the investment. (2) The appreciation in value is guaranteed and is a binding part of the contract. (3) The minimum return from this investment is also guaranteed and is a binding part of the contract. (4) The capital deposited is not only guaranteed by the entire assets of the company but ample reserves are also provided to fulfill this contract no matter how far into the future it may run. (5) The chances are seven to one that the client will live to see plan put into effect.

I have put forward the suggestion that a sum be deposited with the company equal to the total annual premiums and thus make an investment which goes far beyond my client's present ideas of investing his money. The objection which this party raises is more emphatically now than in the past is one which I have so far been unable to overcome and hence my writing you for your valuable opinion and advice.

My prospect feels that the currency situation in Canada is destined to react to that of the United States and that the latter is bound to have inflation, in which case Canada's currency will behave in some analogous manner. If such inflation were to take place, what effect, in your opinion, would this have on the return from the pension bond outlined above, particularly in relation to its value as compared with speculating in the stock market which after all is what my client is now doing with his spare funds.

Would you kindly let me have your views on the matter or some arguments which I can use to prove to my client that a pension bond, regardless of inflation or not, is the best possible form of investment for his wife?

N. P. H., Windsor, Ont.

Whether there will be further inflation or devaluation of the dollar in the United States and what effect such action will have upon Canadian currency, it is impossible to forecast. It is true that so far the Canadian dollar has followed the United States dollar very closely, but whether it will continue to do so in the future is not certain, in view of the possibility of the Canadian dollar being tied to sterling rather than to United States currency, in which event it would follow the fortunes of the British pound and would have the benefit of the stabilizing influence of the British exchange equalization fund. The recent agreement between Great Britain, France and the United States in connection with the devaluation of the franc may be regarded as an indication of a movement in favor of currency stabilization at existing levels and as a barrier against further currency inflation or devaluation.

All the inflation that has so far been seriously proposed in Canada as enough to bring prices back to those prevailing in 1926, and no one then regarded that amount of inflation as a cause of anxiety. Those who put their money into pension bonds or other forms of income poli-

cies in that period have had no cause to feel disappointed with the results, while most of those who, instead, put their money into the stock market have lost heavily in the long run. That has been the experience in the past, and as we have no other way of judging the future but by the past, there is no reason to believe that such will not be the experience in the future.

What the result of speculation in the stock market will be in the near future is highly problematical, but what the result will be in the case of the pension bond is known. Any one therefore who is looking for security of principal and a satisfactory return would be well advised in my opinion to choose the pension bond rather than the stock market as a means of making sure provision for his own future and that of his wife, if he himself should not survive.

While there would be no reduction in the amount of income subject to income tax by reason of the sum paid for the pension bond in the first place, whether paid by a single premium or by means of a deposit with the company, the proceeds of the pension bond, if taken in a lump sum, would, of course, be free of income tax, and the income from the pension bond, if the proceeds were taken in the form of an income, would likewise be free of income tax up to an amount of \$1,200 per annum. This is a feature which is well worth consideration by anyone who is building an estate for the future.

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PROFITS OR USE and OCCUPANCY INSURANCE

Covers losses due to Business interruption consequent upon fire . . . Pays continuing expenses such as rent, taxes, salaries, until business is resumed.

Ask for details of this important cover.

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CASUALTY DEPARTMENT
465 Bay St.
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Leonard Weightman, Manager

FIRE ACCIDENT LIFE MARINE

OPERATING FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC
"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"

The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Ranks 3rd against all companies on total volume of fire business written in Canada.

FIRE WINDSTORM AUTOMOBILE

Reliable Agents wanted in Districts not now Served.
Head Office—WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office—341 Church St., Toronto, Ont.
Branches also at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, P.Q.; and Moncton, N.B.

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The Employers' reputation for prompt fair settlement will prove very helpful to you.

In the event of an accident, an Employers' identification card is accepted as evidence of financial responsibility practically everywhere.

For the benefit of its policyholders who meet with accidents away from home, this Corporation maintains a chain of offices and claims offices across Canada and the United States. An Employers' representative will be found in any place of importance.

THE EMPLOYERS' Liability Assurance Corporation Limited, of London, England

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

FIRE • AUTOMOBILE • CASUALTY

RELIANCE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND No. 38
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 6 1/2% per annum, will be paid on December 15th, 1936, to all preference shareholders of record at the close of business on November 30th, 1936.
By order of the Board,
A. W. GIBB, Secretary,
Winnipeg, November 6, 1936.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

DIVIDEND
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND THE HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of twenty-five cents (25¢) per share and a special dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37 1/2¢) per share, both in Canadian currency, have been declared and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of December, 1936 in respect to the shares specified in any Share Warrant of the Company or the 1936 issue upon presentation and delivery of Coupons No. 46 to any Branch of the Company.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, in Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of November, 1936, and whose shares are represented by registered certificates of the 1936 issue, will be made by cheque mailed from the office of the Company on or before the 30th day of November, 1936.

The transfer books will be closed from the 14th day of November to the 30th day of November, 1936, inclusive, and by Order Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

Under the Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada, all persons who are residents of Canada in respect of all dividends received from Canadian corporations, and such tax must be withheld at the source. The above tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques payable to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying the dividend to or for the account of non-resident shareholders on presentation of share ownership certificates will be required by the paying Bankers in respect of all dividend coupons presented for payment by non-residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal income tax return. If it is desired to claim such credit on the return, the United States authorities require the receipt of a certificate of the Canadian Commissioner of Income Tax to such effect. In order for the Canadian Commissioner to issue such certificate, the Canadian Commissioner must be satisfied that the shareholder is entitled to the dividend. It is necessary for the United States shareholder to submit at the time of making his dividend claim, a statement signed by the Canadian Commissioner to such effect. The Canadian Commissioner's statement is a form which is obtainable from the Canadian Commissioner of Income Tax, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The Canadian Commissioner's statement is a form which is obtainable from the Canadian Commissioner of Income Tax, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The Canadian Commissioner's statement is a form which is obtainable from the Canadian Commissioner of Income Tax, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

W. J. McLEOD, Secretary,
Imperial Oil Limited,
Toronto, Ontario.

NEED CAPITAL?

Victor de Villiers Company
100 West Street, New York

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 10¢ per share, payable in cash, will be paid on or after the 15th day of December, 1936, to all shareholders of record at the close of business on November 30th, 1936, in respect to the shares specified in any Share Warrant of the Company or the 1936 issue upon presentation and delivery of Coupons No. 46 to any Branch of the Company.

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The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of November, 1936, and whose shares are represented by registered certificates of the 1936 issue, will be made by cheque mailed from the office of the Company on or before the 30th day of November, 1936.

The transfer books will be closed from the 14th day of November to the 30th day of November, 1936, inclusive, and by Order Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

Under the Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada, all persons who are residents of Canada in respect of all dividends received from Canadian corporations, and such tax must be withheld at the source. The above tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques payable to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying the dividend to or for the account of non-resident shareholders on presentation of share ownership certificates will be required by the paying Bankers in respect of all dividend coupons presented for payment by non-residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal income tax return. If it is desired to claim such credit on the return, the United States authorities require the receipt of a certificate of the Canadian Commissioner of Income Tax to such effect. In order for the Canadian Commissioner to issue such certificate, the Canadian Commissioner must be satisfied that the shareholder is entitled to the dividend. It is necessary for the United States shareholder to submit at the time of making his dividend claim, a statement signed by the Canadian Commissioner to such effect. The Canadian Commissioner's statement is a form which is obtainable from the Canadian Commissioner of Income Tax, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The Canadian Commissioner's statement is a form which is obtainable from the Canadian Commissioner of Income Tax, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The Canadian Commissioner's statement is a form which is obtainable from the Canadian Commissioner of Income Tax, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

W. J. McLEOD, Secretary,
Imperial Oil Limited,
Toronto, Ontario.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, in Canada.

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BRITISH MOTOR TRADE GROWS

Former Cinderella of British Industries Now Expanding More Rapidly Than Any Other—But Prospects Limited

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE Olympia Motor Show—the thirtieth of its kind—showed that after the American "invasion" of recent years the British industry is beginning to provide types of vehicles which satisfy all sections of the British motorizing public. The United States is still by far the world's leading producer, turning out about 77 per cent of the world's requirements, but in Great Britain the market for American types has been a limited one. Nevertheless power for power, size for size, comfort for comfort, price for price, recent American models have compared favourably with British productions and have found a definite niche in the market. This is a movement not to be deplored, since this heightened competition has given British producers new incentive towards progress, the results of which were seen in this year's Exhibition.

"The rolling English road," according to the lauded Mr. Chesterton, and according to expert motorists the typical American type of car is severely the best suited to the navigation of the English countryside. Their suspension and manoeuvrability are specially designed for wide, straight, well-surfaced, American thoroughfares.

There is a school of thought which holds that even if British manufacturers had the whole of the British market, the scope for expansion would be severely limited. The argument is a clear one and pivots upon the two indisputable facts that already the main British roads are on popular occasions overcrowded, and that the motorist is already in the possession of that part of the public which can only just afford it.

Against this must be set, however, the gradual improvement in road conditions (which is becoming much less gradual) and the growing cheapness of cars themselves and their operation. The manufacturers, it is true, can scarcely break new paths in popularizing motoring, but the Government can do much by improving the highways and by alleviating further the many taxes which the motorist has to bear as the price of his hobby.

The present season is witnessing boom conditions. In 1931-32 under 17,000 private cars were produced, of which 25,000 were exported. Assuming the continuance of the rate of increase shown in the first 10 months, the present year will see well over 34,000 produced, of which 57,000 will be exported. Imports show a much greater percentage increase than exports, being just under 2,000 in 1931-32, while the estimated current year's figure is 11,000.

The main export markets for British cars are in the British

Dominions and Colonies, and it must be confessed that these markets have in the past been treated rather carelessly. It was always difficult to produce a car as well suited as American productions for use in the Colonies. Special models have been made, but, since their utility has been practically confined to the overseas market, they have not been very profitable. Since the horse-power tax was lowered, many manufacturers have turned their attention to the production of cars which cater at once for British motorists who desire large models and for overseas users.

It is in the export markets that the largest scope for the increased use of British cars exists. The main difficulty, that road conditions in the home country are radically different from those in the Empire, persists, but this is a difficulty which might be overcome by a more progressive trading policy on the part of the leading manufacturers. A car well designed for colonial use offered at a moderate price with the guarantee of efficient servicing might well create the market which would make it a profitable venture.

A difficult factor for manufacturers to cope with is the mercurial taste of the public. One year streamlining is favoured, the next year it is held in contempt; one year the market for sports and semi-sports cars extends beyond the mere speed-enthusiast for no apparent reason other than some

idiosyncrasy in a particular model; the following year roomy saloons exert a much wider appeal—perhaps the winter has been a hard one. Morris, Austin and other leading manufacturers have found the best cure for this complaint. They manufacture a wide variety of models to suit all tastes.

Another important influence in the trend of motor production is the intense competition which prevails in the industry. The Show revealed no general price advance, though raw-material costs have increased, and in other respects the cost of production is higher. The hope of manufacturers is that a reduced profit-margin will be compensated for by the increased popularity of models. It is, indeed, only by keeping prices low that they can hope to keep their heads above stormy, competitive, waters.

The next problem likely to worry the industry—it is already troubling some of the groups—is that of productive capacity. Many factories are already fully employed, and the growing demands to be made upon them by the needs of the rearmament program are likely to necessitate fairly large-scale extensions, if both this demand and the increased demand for private cars are to be satisfied. In these conditions the motor trade, which was once the Cinderella of Britain's industries and which now occupies about fifth place in importance, may take an even higher position. Its growth in recent years has been more rapid than that of any other industry, and there are no signs of hesitancy in the upward trend.

MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

AN INCREASE of wages as intimated some weeks ago in Saturday Night has been officially announced at the leading gold producing mines of Northern Ontario. This is expected to embrace all phases of mining and milling operations not only in Northern Ontario but also in northwestern Quebec. The increase is 5 cents per hour, or 40 cents per day, and the plan is to put employees on 6-day weeks instead of 7-day weeks. The employment of an additional 500 men is indicated as a result of the change.

Sullivan Con. produced \$444,000 from 32,546 tons of ore handled during the nine months ended Sept. 30.

Argosy Gold will dissolve a pool of 1,150,000 shares on Nov. 19. The Maple Leaf Mines will receive 485,000 shares of this stock and plans very early distribution to its shareholders. A further 220,000 shares will go to Coniagas Mines and is expected to be held indefinitely in the treasury of that company. In addition to this is a further 445,000 shares going to interests identified with the early development of the property. Some speculation has been heard as to the temporary influence this dissolution of so large a pool may have on the market for the shares. However, the results at the mine are favorable, and the situation may be well taken care of.

Francœur is going ahead with mine development on a big scale, having placed orders for machinery and equipment amounting to \$80,000. This is intended to provide facilities for development of the mine to a point where mill construction may be considered.

Moneta Porcupine is making plans for a most aggressive plan of underground development. With the property situated right on the railway, and practically in the outskirts of the

An Important Opening



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HERBERT TAREYTON LONDON
SMOKING MIXTURE
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Across Canada, from Coast to Coast, we offer at all our Branches a complete Real Estate Management Service, administered by our trained personnel.

The facilities provided include sales, rentals, collections, accounting, and the general care of property.

Knowledge gained through many years of experience in the management of the large volume of Real Estate administered by us, permits us to provide you with a highly efficient service.

Inquiries concerning Real Estate Management Service are solicited.

THE ROYAL TRUST

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PRESIDENT: Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.
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TORONTO BRANCH: 59 Yonge Street
Branches throughout Canada, in Newfoundland and in London, England
Agency: CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

city of Timmins, the progress of development is expected to be rapid. The housing question for accommodation of employees is not a problem and is actually taken care of by the city itself. The same is true to large extent of stores and supplies.

Possibly never before in the history of the world has a new gold mine been discovered at the very edge of a modern city. The indications are that Moneta has orebodies averaging between 14 and 20 ft. in width and carrying average gold values of \$20 to \$25 to the ton. Possibly not more than a year may be required to develop the mine, erect a mill, and place the property under production at a rate of 250 tons per

day, or 7,500 tons monthly. This would suggest an output of around \$2,000,000 a year at the outset as a preliminary unofficial estimate. On such a grade of ore, about two-thirds might be expected to take the form of net profit.

Monshla Gold, holding 54 mining claims in Bosquet township, has encountered good values at the first and second levels.

For several months intensive development work has been in progress at Dorval Gold Mines' property in the Bosquet Cadillac gold area in Quebec, a crew of forty men being engaged in stripping, trenching, (Continued on next page)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

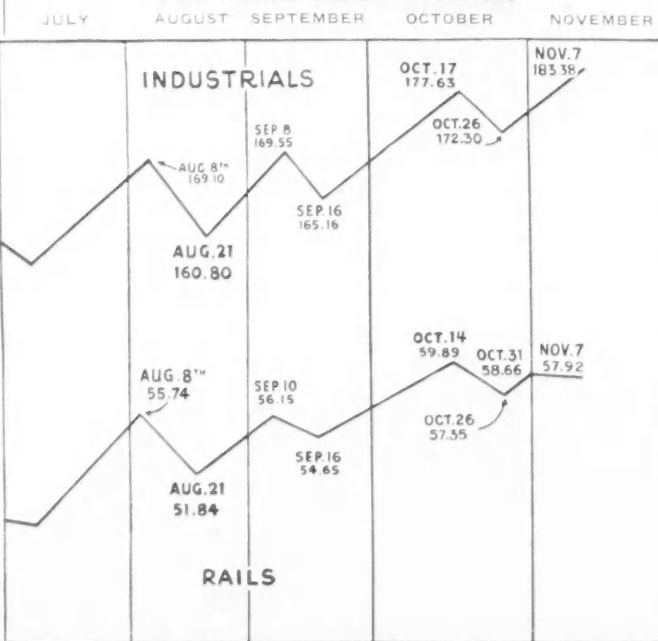
(Continued from page 25)

We believe that this market is not far from a top from which it may decline 30 points or more measured by the Industrial averages. We suggest that speculators, as a matter of profit insurance, should sell 50% of their New York stocks immediately. If the Rails do not get through their October 17th high and break through their October 26th, low and the market turns down with daily volume of 2 million shares or more, we would suggest that you sell the balance of your stocks and get out of the market completely. Investors should also go over their list and sell now about 15% in dollar value of their more volatile stocks. Then if the Rails act as described above, they should sell an additional amount of about 15 or 20% of their stocks in dollar value in order to set up a reserve fund. Should the market continue on downward and BOTH AVERAGES decisively violate their October 26th low points, we might then expect to see still lower stock market prices all around.

The effect of any decline in the stock market on business is not likely to be serious or prolonged. There is a pent-up demand for all kinds of consumer and durable goods that will take some years to satisfy. In the process of satisfying these demands however, our business structure gets unbalanced from time to time, prices get out of line and there must be a slowing up period to bring prices and supply and demand once again into something like a normal adjustment. This has been the history of the market and business for as far back as there is any record.

COMMENT ON SUNDAY MATTERS—Such comments or views that may be aired from time to time in this column and that are extraneous to our market forecast, will hereafter be separated from the Trend forecast so that they may not confuse readers. This week we find that we are obliged to resurrect a couple of skeletons out of the closet of previous forecasts. One was the remark that only a last minute miracle would avert Mr. Roosevelt's defeat. The other was that we believed that even if he was re-elected that his majority would be very substantially reduced and that he would face a Congress much less supine than the last. We could be facetious about it but won't. We might even try to explain it but we can't. The stark truth of it is that President Roosevelt with a largely unbalanced budget, a debt growing by billions and about 10,000,000 unemployed on the nation's doorsteps, sold himself back into his job with a thundering big majority. If anybody can explain it, there is at least one person willing to listen.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



To Bondholders and Debentureholders of

Lake St. John Power & Paper Co. Limited

Your Committees unanimously recommend acceptance of the Scheme for Reorganization, details of which have been sent to all Bondholders and Debentureholders of record.

Large representations are required to obtain a quorum at each of the forthcoming Bondholders' and Debentureholders' Meetings. It is therefore essential that Bond and Debenture Holders either be present at the respective Meetings in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, at 11 a.m. on November 26, 1936, or be represented by proxy.

Complete information and the forms for the deposit of Bonds and Debentures for use at the Meeting and proxy forms are available at any of the offices of National Trust Company, Limited, or at the offices of the Secretaries of the Committees.

If you have not deposited your Bonds or Debentures, and obtained a Voting Certificate, you are requested to do so as soon as possible. If you cannot be present at the Meetings in person you are urged to execute a proxy and forward it to the National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto.

D. H. McDOUGALL,
Chairman, Bondholders' Committee.

A. STEWART McNICHOLES,
Chairman, Debentureholders' Committee.

D. FRASER WILSON,
Secretary, Bondholders' Committee
15 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO
Telephone: Waverley 3681

OSWALD BRAND,
Secretary, Debentureholders' Committee
132 ST. JAMES ST. WEST, MONTREAL
Telephone: Belair 2674

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Documents

THE LOWLY RAG, it is interesting to note, enters the realm of business in a most important way. It finds itself greatly in demand for the making of the highest grades of safety paper on which is printed financial documents and documents "representing" money. Not only does such safety paper practically defy illegal manufacture—but it provides a surface which reflects all the clearness of detail of the intricate designs and patterns which, for the sake of beauty and safety, are used in the engraving of stock and bond certificates, postage stamps and all money "tokens". When you are in need of any such work will you be good enough to write us?

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE
and WORKS
OTTAWA



BRANCH OFFICES
TORONTO
MONTREAL

EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO Year ended 30th September, 1936

Your Directors present herewith the Eighty-eighth Annual Report of the operations of the Company, together with the Financial Statements for the year ended September 30th, 1936.

The gross earnings for the year have exceeded by \$101,537.97, the amount required to pay all costs of operation, taxes, interest charges, actual repairs and renewals, and the regular dividend.

The volume of gas sold during the year has equalled that of the preceding year.

The value of residuals, Coke, Tar and Ammonia, produced during the year was slightly lower than that of the previous year, due in part to the smaller quantity of coal carbonized. The prices obtainable for the Company's production of Coal Tar and Oil Tar have for the past three years been much below the prices received in former years. Any improvement in the business of the Tar Distillation Industry should soon result in the Company receiving a higher return for its tar production.

The sales of gas appliances by the Commercial Department have been very satisfactory in volume, being ten per cent. greater than those of last year and fifty-one per cent. greater than the sales of 1934.

Operating Expenses, exclusive of Taxes, have amounted to \$4,690,809.19, a decrease when compared with 1935 of \$106,243.38. Constant effort has been put forward by your Directors throughout the year to effect all reasonable economies in items of operating cost, without sacrificing efficiency or quality of the service rendered to our consumers.

Taxes, including Dominion Income Tax, Ontario Corporations Tax, Workmen's Compensation Tax and Municipal Property Tax, chargeable to the operations of the year have amounted to \$509,560.65, an increase over last year of \$19,047.25.

The amount paid by the Company for Customs Duties, Excise Tax, Sales Tax, Fees and Licenses, during 1936 was \$351,254.10.

During the year the Dominion Income Tax on Corporations was increased from 13.5 per cent. to 15 per cent. and the Sales Tax was increased from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent.

The following tabulation shows the rates of various forms of taxes for the years 1930 and 1936, and strikingly illustrates the upward trend of taxation which has taken place in the past six years:

	1930	1936
Dominion Income Tax.....	8%	15%
Ontario Corporations Tax.....	0.5%	1.5%
Workmen's Compensation Tax.....	0.9%	1.2%
Toronto—Property, Business and Income Tax.....	31.8 Mills	34.85 Mills
Customs Duty on Coal.....	50c. per ton	75c. per ton
Sales Tax.....	6%	8%
Excise Tax on Imports.....	none	3%

Had the rates for the year 1930 on the items enumerated been effective during 1936, the Company's tax bill for 1936 would have been lower by \$231,376.00.

There were no important construction projects undertaken during the year. The manufacturing plant, distribution system and other properties of the Company have been well maintained in good physical and operating condition. Expenditures on repairs and renewals have amounted to \$196,307.98.

The coke handling machinery in the Coke Storage Building at Station "B" Works has been reconstructed and extended to effect improvement in the arrangements for the sizing and preparation of coke for the market.

The Meter Repair Shop and Testing Rooms located in the Company's building on Mutual Street have been entirely remodelled, and where advisable, new and modern equipment has been installed to replace the older and less efficient units. More than 35,000 meters pass through the meter shop and testing rooms annually.

The Directors have to record with deep regret the death on the 17th of September of their honoured President and General Manager, Arthur Hewitt, who for a period of almost fifty years, rendered valuable services to the Company. Mr. Hewitt entered the service of the Company in March, 1887, was appointed General Manager in November, 1909, was elected a Director on March 4th, 1929, Vice-President on March 17th, 1930, and President on November 5th, 1934.

At a meeting of the Directors held on September 28th, Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, who has served on the Board of Directors since April, 1930, was elected to the office of President.

The vacancy on the Directorate caused by the death of Mr. Hewitt was filled by the election to the Board of Mr. Walter C. Laidlaw.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. BRADSHAW,
President.

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders held November 9, 1936, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: A. R. Auld, Esq.; T. Bradshaw, Esq.; A. H. Campbell, Esq.; L. Goldman, Esq.; W. C. Laidlaw, Esq.; C. S. Macdonald, Esq.; Colonel J. F. Michie; F. G. Osler, Esq.; T. H. Wood, Esq.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequently, Mr. Thomas Bradshaw and Mr. A. H. Campbell were re-elected President and Vice-President, respectively.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Where the U. S. Tourists Come From—Some Significant Facts Are Revealed by Check-Up

THERE are a remarkable number of visitors who come to Canada from countries other than the United States. While we do not know the total number of such visitors, the statistics of automobile admissions contain suggestions as to the extent of foreign interest in the Canadian scene, says the monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada. In 1935, for instance, 114 cars were brought in by visitors from Hawaii; 50 cars came from Mexico; 29 from the Canal Zone, and 19 each from Cuba and Puerto Rico. Half a dozen cars were brought from Continental Europe, a dozen from Great Britain, and half a dozen from various countries in South America. One car came from China. Altogether, there were 357 cars brought in by visitors from countries other than the United States. When one considers the cost of bringing such cars to Canada and the probable expenditure of such touring parties while they are in the country, the conclusion seems inevitable that there are people from many other countries who wish to see Canada. The 114 cars from Hawaii in 1935 did not constitute a single party; in fact, July was the only month in which as many as 32 cars arrived from that country. In the first six months of 1936 there have already been 80 cars from Hawaii, 21 from Mexico, four from the Canal Zone, and one each from Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, France, Germany and Italy. The six months' total is 176. In general, a great many more cars come to Canada both from the United States and other countries in the second six months of each year than during the first half of the year; in fact, only one-third of the visiting automobiles come in the first six months.

In the first six months of 1936 the number of visitors from every State in the United States (except five Southern States) exceeded the number in the corresponding period of 1935. In the first six months of 1935 the total number of automobiles coming into Canada was 1,237,000; for the first six months of 1936 the number was 1,348,000. In the full year 1935 and the first six months of 1936, the combined total was 4,951,000 cars. There are few lines of industry where recovery has been as rapid as that which has taken place in the tourist trade. Current estimates from the Canadian Travel Bureau suggest that total tourist revenue this year will be larger than in any previous year except 1929 and 1930. If the strong upward trend in this trade is maintained, the value of the tourist trade in 1937 should exceed all previous records. The following table contains estimates of tourist expenditures in Canada from 1920 through 1936. For 1936 the estimate is tentative.

Tourist Expenditures in Canada, 1920-1936

1920.....	\$ 83,734,000
1921.....	86,394,000
1922.....	91,686,000
1923.....	130,977,000
1924.....	148,942,000
1925.....	173,289,000
1926.....	190,463,000
1927.....	238,477,000
1928.....	275,230,000
1929.....	309,379,000
1930.....	279,238,000
1931.....	250,776,000
1932.....	212,448,000
1933.....	117,124,000
1934.....	129,574,000
1935.....	202,314,000
1936.....	275,000,000

STATISTICS have been made available to the Royal Bank of Canada by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue showing the number of cars coming through each port of entry, something concerning the length of their intended stay in Canada and the number of cars from each country and from each State of the United States. The statistics as collected do not give the source of cars coming into the country for less than forty-eight hours, but it is possible to make quite definite statements concerning the state of registration of the million and one-quarter cars

UNLISTED QUOTATIONS

(Supplied by A. J. Patterson, Jr. & Co., Limited, Toronto, November 9.)

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar 6% Pfd.....	3.05	3.20
Amalgamated Copper.....	47.75	48.50
Burns & Co. Ltd. 6% Pfd.....	6.50	7.75
Burns & Co. Ltd. 8% Pfd.....	14.75	15.50
Canada & Dom. Sugar.....	98.50	100.00
Canada Stores 7% Pfd.....	12.50	13.00
Can. Tube 2nd Pfd.....	12.50	13.00
Can. Wire & Cable.....	118.00	120.00
Can. Airways.....	7.50	8.00
Can. Industries "B" Com.....	231.00	234.00
Can. Industries 7% Pfd.....	165.00	166.50
Can. Westinghouse.....	78.00	80.00
Dom. Found. & Steel.....	95.00	97.00
6% Pfd.....	95.00	97.00
Pumkin Fire & Rubber.....	81.50	87.00
7% Pfd.....	81.50	87.00
Golden Elevator & Transit.....	9.00	10.00
Great Lakes Paper Pfd.....	18.00	18.50
Groening Wire 7% Pfd.....	108.00	110.00
Hayes Steel Prod. Com.....	1.75	1.85
Inter. Met. Indust. "A".....	78.00	80.00
6% Pfd.....	106.25	107.25
Provincial Paper 7% Pfd.....	94.00	96.00
Reliance Grain 6% Pfd.....	94.00	96.00
Roadway E. L. 7% Pfd.....	36.00	40.00
United Steel "A" Pfd.....	11.50	12.25

THEATRE STOCKS

Allens Beach Pfd.....	65.50	70.00
Allens Kingston Pfd.....	62.50	65.00
Allens Parkside Pfd.....	70.50	72.00
Allens Toronto 7% Pfd.....	29.50	30.00
Eastern Theatres Pfd.....	71.00	80.00
Leewards Buffalo Pfd.....	18.25	19.00
Leewards London 2% Pfd.....	2.50	3.00
Leewards Toronto Pfd.....	115.00	120.00
Manfield Theatre Pfd.....	20.00	22.00
Paramount Kitchener Pfd.....	88.50	94.00
Paramount Oshawa Pfd.....	88.50	94.00
United Amusement "A".....	21.00	22.00
United Amusement "B".....	29.50	30.00

POWER ISSUES

Ontario Power 6% Pfd.....	73.50	76.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas LHM&P.....	81.00	86.00
6% Pfd.....	81.00	86.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas LHM&P.....	24.50	26.00
Inter. Util. 7% Pfd.....	19.25	21.00
Inter. Util. 10% Pfd.....	85.50	92.00
Montreal Island Power Pfd.....	35.00	36.00
Nor. Ont. Power 6% Pfd.....	102.50	105.00
Nova Scotia L&P 6% Pfd.....	104.50	107.00
Nova Scotia L&P Com.....	96.50	100.00

which have come into the country for longer periods in the past year and a half. Twenty-six per cent. of these cars come from New York State and twenty-three per cent. from Michigan. Nine per cent. come from Vermont; six per cent. from Washington; four per cent. each from Maine, Massachusetts and Ohio; three per cent. from Pennsylvania, and two and one-half per cent. from Illinois and California. Eighty-four per cent. of the total number of automobiles which entered Canada in the period came from these ten States. Connecticut, Minnesota, New Hampshire and New Jersey each contributed one to one and one-half per cent. of the total.

These statistics constitute a new approach to the problem of tourist advertising. More than ninety per cent. of the visitors come from fourteen States and nearly half of them come from the two States—New York and Michigan. Whether or not it may be advisable to spread Canadian advertising over a wider field in order to create enthusiasm in parts of the United States not yet familiar with Canada, must be a



WILLIAM C. HERRING, recently appointed regional sales manager for Eastern Canada by Packard Motor Car Co. of Canada Limited.

matter of debate. Clearly, a large proportion of the total number of the visitors now coming can be reached in States which closely border upon Canada. Concerning a few States the statistics give cause for doubt. Why is it that there are so few visitors from such wealthy States as Illinois and Pennsylvania? New Hampshire, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota also supply an unduly small quota of visitors, considering their proximity to this country.

DURING the past year and a half about a million cars have entered Canada through each of the ports of Windsor, Port Erie and Niagara Falls. There are a great many small entry ports which admit 14,000 cars a year or less, but the overwhelming proportion of entries is made at a limited number of points. When the time comes that Canadian merchants decide to make special efforts to cater to this trade, the knowledge that most visitors come through a relatively small number of ports of entry will become a matter of outstanding importance.

At the present time the number of visitors which are coming to the Maritime Provinces is increasing more rapidly than are the numbers coming to other parts of Canada. The number of entries to New Brunswick, for instance, in the first six months of 1936 is about 33 per cent. larger than in the first six months of 1935. No other part of Canada showed so great a proportionate increase. By geographic areas the number of car admissions in the last year and one-half is as follows: Maritime Provinces, 776,059; Quebec, 649,063; Ontario, 3,220,711; Manitoba, 55,609; Saskatchewan, 21,128; Alberta, 28,331; British Columbia, 167,627; total, 4,952,586.

At ports such as Windsor, which admits more than a million cars in a heavy year or more than 20,000 cars on some busy days, the task thrown upon Customs officials is difficult. In a very real sense those officers have accepted the fact that from the visitors' viewpoint they are the official reception committee of Canada. The unfailing courtesy, tolerance and hospitality of the Customs and Immigration officials have been no small factors in popularizing trips to Canada with the automobile-owning public of the United States. Their dignity has created a respect for Canadian law and law enforcement, while their courtesy has made many friends for the country.

There are a good many kinds of business which can be conducted quietly without reference to people other than those immediately concerned. The business of entertaining visitors, however, comes under quite a different heading. Year by year Canada is in the unique position of entertaining a number of visitors which is sometimes twice the number of her entire population. There is no other country in the world where visitors come in such vast numbers. To the extent that each Canadian who comes in contact with these visitors helps to make their vacation pleasant, he will be doing his part toward fostering one of the greatest industries of Canada.

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada is authority for the statement that more backpackers enter Canada from the United States than from Great Britain. It appears that they come in disguised as musical instruments.

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ARE INVITED
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desks of anyone else in your office. Without disturbing your ordinary routine, you will have an opportunity to learn how effectively Voice Writing speeds the flow of work... how it saves time... how it makes money for you.

Until you are completely satisfied that Voice Writing delivers, you pay nothing. You obligate yourself in no way! You can't lose! THAT is the basis of the New Edison "You-Pay-Nothing" Plan. For further details of this astonishing offer.

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OTTAWA Phone Queen 982	SASKATOON Phone 5505
MONTREAL Phone LA 0992	CALGARY Phone M 1361
QUEBEC Phone 3-1470	EDMONTON Phone 21677

VANCOUVER
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The Dominion Bank, co-operating with the Government to create employment, will be glad to make loans to property holders under the provisions of the Dominion Housing Act.

Applications may be made by owners of residential properties, including private homes, duplexes, small apartment houses and farm houses, for such purposes as repairs, alterations and structural additions.

If you are contemplating repairs or improvements to your premises we invite you to discuss your requirements with any of our Branch Managers.

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Established 1871

MINES

(Continued from page 30)

diamond drilling and building camps. Many showings carrying good mineralization have been opened up with veins seven to twelve feet in width. The various discoveries are linked by roads and trails and the winter supplies have been sent in to the camp to conduct an elaborate development program during the coming winter.

Perron Gold is operating at 180 tons per day, and is producing at a rate of \$50,000 per month. The mill building extension was 85 per cent. complete on Nov. 6.

Earlier indications of the importance of the West ore zone at Algold Mines in the Goudreau area are being borne out in subsequent work both on surface and underground, and it appears that as further work is done larger tonnage expectations should be realized. The new ore body has now been opened on surface for a distance of 110 feet, and from all indications will extend to a

length of between 450-500 feet. In the length opened the average width is 20 feet, and bulk sampling during which the frequent free gold occurrences have been carefully avoided has given an average of 87 per ton across this width.

Glenora having recently completed shaft sinking to 450 ft. in depth, is engaged in driving a crosscut to the main vein at that level. The crosscut is already in about 100 ft.

Gillies Lake Porcupine reported \$20,750 in bullion shipped during October, and points toward expectations of further increase. The current production enables the company to pay its operating expenses and to extend development.

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company will pay a dividend of 3 cents per share on Dec. 1.

Winoga has been securing some impressive diamond drill results. The development is at a point where the Winoga property is comparatively narrow, lying between Pickle Creek and Albany River.

